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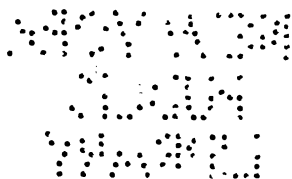
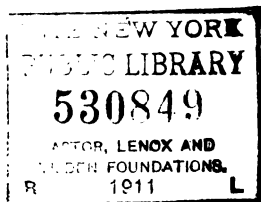
AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF CHURCH ENSTONE,
IN THE
PARISH OF ENSTONE;
IN THE
DEANERY OF CHIPPING-NORTON,
AND IN THE
HUNDRED OF CHADLINGTON.

BY THE
REV. EDW. MARSHALL, M.A.

Oxford and London:
JAMES PARKER AND CO.

1868.

J. V. F.



TO THE RIGHT REVEREND
SAMUEL, LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD,

This Account

OF A PORTION OF HIS DIOCESE

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

CARE has been taken to make the following account concise and accurate. The original sources of information have been consulted, where it has been practicable, and the references stated. Some documents, hitherto unpublished, have been printed at greater length. Wood's and Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian have been largely used. It will be observed that a description of the whole parish has not been attempted, but only of the principal township. The writer is indebted to Mr. W. H. Turner, of the Turl, Oxford, for a more complete list of Incumbents than has yet appeared, for the extracts from certain wills, and for the Report of the Commissioners of King Edward VI.; to Dominick Browne, Esq., for references to the muniments at Ditchley; and to the Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, for information respecting the estate belonging to this Society. For some particulars, in which local information was required, he is indebted to Mr. Thomas Hawtyn, Clerk of the Parish.

By the same Author.

Crown 8vo., cloth, price 3s.

**AN ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF SANDFORD,
IN THE DEANERY OF WOODSTOCK.**

OXFORD and LONDON: JAMES PARKER and Co.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CHURCH ENSTONE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE parish of Enstone, otherwise Henestan^a, Enestan, Ennestan, Enestane, Ennestane, Envestane, Enstane, Einston, Eynston, Ennestone, Enston, as the name has been known at various periods, is in the Deanery of Chipping-Norton, and in the Hundred of Chadlington, with the exception of a small portion within the precincts of Ditchley, which is in the Hundred of Wootton. It is bounded^b by the lands

^a Henestan, 1088-6, *Domesday Book*; Enestan, 1309, Pat., Ed. II.; Ennestan, 1400, Manor Roll, and Dugd. *Mon.*, ii. 304; Enestane, 1272, *Cal. Inq. ad quod. damn.*, p. 220; Ennestane, 1340, *Inq. Non.*, p. 139; Envestane, 1287, *Cal. Rot. Chart.*, p. 68; Enstane, deed, 1603; Einston, 1676, Wood's MSS.; Eynston, 1709, Rawl. MSS.; Ennestone, 1175, Bull of P. Alex. III.; Enston, 1535, *Val. Eccles.* Henry VIII.

^b An ancient description of the extent of the manor is as follows:—
“The bounds of the whole manor of Enstone. The lordship of Enston is bounded on the eastern part with the lordship of Kiddington, on the western part with the lordship of Deane and Chipping-Norton, on the northern part with the lordship of Michel Tew and Little, and on the southern part with Boxdon Lake and the lordship of Spelsbury.

“This presentment was delivered and taken the 30th of May, 1634, by us whose names are underwritten,

Thomas Martin,
[and others.]”

The above is taken from the Ditchley Papers.

Dr. Rawlinson describes the parish as bounded, “East by Kiddington, west by Chadlington, north by Great Tewe, south by Charlbury.”—*MSS. B.*, p. 400, fol. 73 b.

of Little Tew, Great Tew, Sandford, Westcott Barton, Kiddington, Spelsbury, Dean, Chipping-Norton, and Heythrop. With the exception of a long narrow strip extending into Ditchley, it is comprised within an irregular but not greatly diverging boundary. It consists of six thousand one hundred and seventy-eight acres, two roods, and five poles, of which only a small part now consists of other than arable land^c.

The name of Enstone appears certainly to be derived from its situation on the Enis, or Glyme, as the stream is now called, upon either bank of which the townships of Church and Great Enstone respectively are situated. The former name occurs in Dr. Plot's Map.

The Glyme flows down from the Lidstone valley, and

^c The woodlands, in the Tithe Rent Charge Apportionment, were stated to be of the extent of one hundred and nine acres. But the wild district of common which was overspread with furze, and briars, and stunted oaks, was brought into cultivation, in consequence of the inclosure, which had recently taken place. There was anciently a larger district of woodland, which it was found desirable from time to time to break up. In the Domesday Survey there is mention of wood of a mile and half in length, and four quarentens in breadth. It is recorded to the praise of Walter de Wykewane, who was Abbot of Winchcomb, 1282—1314, that "trecentas acras et amplius de bosco de Ennestan fecerit assartare." (*Dugd. Mon.*, ii. 304.) Again, on June 12, 1403, permission was given to the Abbey, by Letters Patent of King Henry IV., "Sexaginta acras vasti sui infra manerium suum de Ennestan . . . parvo fossato et bassa haia secundum assisam forestæ [Wychwood] includere et in culturam redigere." (*Ibid.*) This, indeed, denotes the ordinary progress of cultivation, though it does not commonly happen that the date of it can be so exactly traced. Wychwood itself was disafforested by 16 and 17 Vict., c. 36.

before reaching Woodford^d, is joined by the brook, which is formed by the union of the two streams, which drain the lands on either side of Heythrop. Below Radford it receives the rivulet from the spring in Gagingwell, flows by Kiddington and Glympton, is united with the Dorne^e below the village of Wootton, passes into the lake in Blenheim Park, on its exit from which it falls into the Evenlode, and is finally merged in the Isis and Thames.

The geological formation is the great oolite through the whole extent of the parish, except in the valleys formed by excavation, in which the inferior oolite, upper lias clay, marlstone, and lower lias clay appear. These first become apparent at a little distance below the upper Cleveley Mill. Beyond Woodford, the valley divides, and one division of the group winds round the hill on which the village of Church Enstone is built, and characterises the valley in which is the Church Enstone Mill, and then subdivides into two branches, between which the oolite of the high land of Heythrop lies. The second division, which diverges from the former a little above Woodford, passes through Neat Enstone at the bottom of the hill, characterises the Lidstone Valley, and is sepa-

^d Woodford is situated near the bridge by which the road from Great Tew to Charlbury crosses the Glyme. It now only consists of a few cottages, but there was formerly a Woodford Park, the residence of Mr. St. John Harry Tilliard, in 1695.—(*A Parochial History of Enstone*, by Rev. John Jordan, Vicar, 1857, p. 11.) The bridge was made a county bridge in 1851.

^e The authority for this name rests on the Ordnance Map.

rated from the western branch of the two first mentioned by the high ground upon which the Chipping-Norton road is formed. The surface of the great oolite, accordingly, is intersected by these denuded lines of the lower formation in a north-westerly direction, and there is a considerable difference of elevation between the houses which are built upon the high ground, and those which are situated upon the edge of the streams. By far the larger part is of the former character, and "it is interesting to observe how the geology of the district (comprised in the Ordnance Survey, sheet 45, S.W.) has determined the site of most of the villages. Thus, along the valley of the Evenlode, villages are planted wherever there are copious springs combined with a dry situation, circumstances generally to be found in the small lateral valleys which are excavated in the oolite and lias, and in these most of the villages are grouped. In other parts of the district similar advantages have determined the sites of *Enstone*, *Kiddington*, *Glympton*, *Woodstock*, *Bladon*, *Steeple Barton*, &c. Some of these villages are perhaps as old as the Norman Conquest, and have not altered much in size through several centuries¹." Ironstone of good quality is to be found in the above-named formation, and "at *Enstone* the ore crops out in the valley, and as far as appearances can be relied on, there seems little difference between its qualities there and at the Even-

¹ *Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Country around Woodstock*, sheet No. 45 N.W., by Edward Hall, B.A., Lond. 1859, pp. 8, &c.

lode valley." It is also observed that, "in many of the churches, old houses, and barns, blocks of marlstone have been used with good effect in combination with the white oolitic limestone. When it has become weathered, it possesses a rich brown colour, which, when used in alternate courses, or as corner stones, relieves the monotony of the white. To the advantage of colour it also adds that of durability, and has stood well in churches as old as the fourteenth century." The oolite is well suited for dry walling, so that a distinct but unattractive feature in the landscape is the great extent of stone wall dividing the lands. This mode of fencing was much in use up to and during the time of the inclosure of the common lands, but it is not probable that it will again be employed to a large extent. It is found that the ordinary quickset hedge, though more expensive at the first, is ultimately of more advantage.

The elm is the characteristic tree of the upland district, and the oak grows, though sparingly, in the valleys. A clause was formerly inserted in the leases under the manor, obliging the tenants to plant a certain number of oak, elm, and ash trees ^s.

Church Enstone, named the Church Towne in the particular of the estates belonging to the Earl of Lichfield in 1690, but so termed in the copy of the Court Roll of 1653, which will be noticed hereafter ^h, occupies the north centre of the parish, and is bounded on the west and south by the Glyme or its tributaries, on the

^s Ditchley Papers.

^h See *infr.*

north by Great and Little Tew, and on the east by the hamlets of Gagingwell and Cleveley. It contains one thousand one hundred and ninety-one acres, two roods, and four poles, inclusive of the rights of the various houses, which, at the time of the inclosure, were in the possession of the following owners, as appears by the schedule in the map, affixed to the award; of which a summary is subjoined:

Description.	Total.			Allotment.			Inclosure.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Rev. John Bowden . . .	4	0	26	4	0	26			
Thomas Davis	1	1	31				1	1	31
Viscount Dillon	572	2	37	567	3	8	4	3	29
Rev. Edward Marshall . .	519	1	34	497	3	34	21	2	0
National School Society .	0	0	16				0	0	16
The Rectorial Glebe . . .	22	3	16				22	3	16
The Trustees of the Poor .	14	1	7	14	1	7			
The Tithing-man	0	3	16	0	3	16			
The Vicarial Glebe	24	3	0	23	0	35	1	2	5
The Vicar and Church- wardens — the Church and Churchyard	0	3	33				0	3	33
Thomas Fawdry	0	0	10				0	0	10
Wadham College	7	0	25	7	0	25			
Roads	22	2	33				22	2	33
	1191	2	4	1115	1	31	76	0	13

The ownership of a large portion of the lands, thus described, has passed into the hands of other proprietors. Lord Dillon has been succeeded by his brother, the present Viscount. The estate of the Rev. John Bowden, on his death in 1844, became the property of Philip Hickin, Esq., who had married the

daughter of Mr. Bowden's elder brother, George¹. The Rev. J. Bowden was a priest in the Orders of the Church of Rome, D.D., and President of Sedgely Park. The Estate of Mr. Davis, also deceased, was bequeathed by him to Mr. Mark Bayliss, of Chalford. The small property of Thomas Fawdry has been purchased by Mr. Thomas Hawtyn, and two cottages have been built on it.

There is nothing which calls for special notice in the domestic architecture of the village.

The trout and lampern are found in the stream.

The autumnal crocus, or meadow saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*, grows between the village and Heythrop. This plant is adduced by Paley, in his "Natural Theology," as an instance of the compensatory system, in that the blossom rises out of the ground in the autumn bare and unprotected, while the seed is nurtured below the surface, uninjured by the frost, itself to appear in the spring on a fruit-stalk accompanied by leaves.

The whole of the district comprised within the limits of the parish, suffered severely from the hailstorm of August 9, 1843, which has been described by an eye-witness from his observation of it at Enstone^k.

The Population of Church Enstone, and its relation to that of the whole parish, is shewn in the following table:—

Census.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Church Enstone .			254	240	237	M. 129 } F. 134 } 263	M. 134 } F. 153 } 287
Enstone .	912	962	1077	1172	1121	1249	1198

¹ Burke's *Commoners*, 1863 : Bowden.

^k Jord. *Enst.*, p. 397.

The population of the parish of Enstone, as of so many other country parishes, as enumerated at the last census, had decreased, while that of the township of Church Enstone had increased. In the general decrease the population had followed the common rule of migration, in accordance with which there had been a movement to the districts where labour was in greater demand, and was found to be more remunerative.

HAMLETS.

The other townships, or hamlets, besides Church Enstone, are these:—

Neat Enstone, the signification of which is Lower Enstone, and is to be traced as follows: Nether Enstone¹, Netenstone^m, Nete, Neate, and Neat, Enstone. It has also been commonly designated The Other Town, and Road Enstone.

Cleveley, formerly Cleveleye, with other variations in spelling, is the Hill-side ley.

Gagingwell, or Gadgingwellⁿ, designates Gage's well, *ing* being taken as the substitute of the Anglo-Saxon masculine possessive *es* °.

¹ Temp. Henry VII., Dugd. *Mon.*, vi. 422, col. 2.

^m Temp. Henry VII., *ibid.*, col. 1.

ⁿ Ditchley Papers.

° See a dissertation on the formative *ing*, in the names of places, by J. M. Kemble, in *The Proceedings of the Philological Society*, vol. iv. p. 1, 1848; and compare Swælethelingwyl, in Hampshire, cited from *Cod. Dipl. A. S.*, 342; and Wassingwyl, in Kent, from *ibid.*, 281.

Chalford ^p, formerly Celford, Chauford ^q, Chalkford, and Charlford, signifies the chalky ford.

Radford designates the Road ford.

Lidstone, formerly Lideneston ^r, Lyddeston and Lydston, with Broadstone, formerly Bradeneston ^s, Bradeston ^t, Magna Bradeston ^u, now form one township; both of which are apparently designated from settlers in these towns.

To these may be added Ditchley ^v, not a proper township. A portion of the lands in which are Ditchley Park and the mansion of Lord Dillon, is in the parish of Enstone, the moiety assessed to the poor-rate consisting of six hundred and seventy-three acres, and eight poles. Ditchley, formerly Dycheleye, with other variations of spelling, is situated on the dike, Grimesdike ^x, marked on the Ordnance Map.

THE MANOR.

The descent of the manor, and of its site in Church Enstone, may be traced from the time of the first grant of it from the Mercian kings. In the year 798, Cœnulph, King of Mercia, laid the foundation of an abbey at Winchcomb, in Gloucestershire, in the place of a nunnery which King Offa had built in 787. It was dedicated with much ceremony in 811, and the king was buried there in 819, as was also his son

^p *Domesd. Book.*

^q *Testa de Nevill*, p. 105.

^r *Dugd. Mon.*, vi. p. 422.

^s *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 739.

^t *Dugd. Mon.*, vi. 422.

^u *Ibid.*

^v See p. 8.

^x "Ex utraque parte de Grymesdyck," is a description in a grant of June 12, 4th Henry IV., *Dugd. Mon.*, ii. p. 304.

Kenelm, who had been put to death by the contrivance of his sister Quendreda. This abbey held for many centuries a distinguished place among monastic institutions. The abbot was mitred, was summoned to Parliament^v, and was exempted from episcopal jurisdiction. The monks were of the Benedictine order. The revenue of the abbey at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries was three hundred and ninety-one pounds, eighteen shillings, and twopence^z. The buildings have long since fallen into decay, but the site is conjectured to have been to the east of the present church.

Cœnulph largely endowed the abbey of Winchcomb on its foundation, and the manor of Enstone formed part of his gift^a. In default of the chartulary of the abbey, which perished in the fire of London^b, it is not possible to define the extent of the manor and of the lands comprised within it which were thus given. It appears from "Domesday Book," that Henry de Ferieres had eight hides in Chalford, and in Dean adjacent to it, of which five were held of the king, and three had been purchased of Earl Edwin. So much of this as is situate in Chalford, is within the limits of the present manor, and now belongs to Oriel College. The chapel of Chalford, however, now no

^v The first summons to Parliament on record is in the 49th of Henry III., 1265. Rudder's *Glocest.*, p. 826.

^z Ayliffe's *Parergon*, Lond. 1726, p. 550. ^a Dugd. *Mon.*, ii. p. 304.

^b Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*, vol. i. c. 61, ed. Bliss. The abridgment by Richard Kedermyster was copied by Dodsworth, (see Dodsw. MSS., vol. lxx., Bodl.,) and has been printed by Dugdale; see *Mon.*, vol. ii. p. 304.

longer in existence, was granted to the abbey of Winchcomb with the church of Enstone^c. In the time of Henry III.^d land in Broadstone, Dunthorp, and Lidstone, belonged to the neighbouring priory of Cold-Norton, one virgate of which was from the gift of John, the son of Reginald, the son of Arbor, and Mabel his wife; and in the twenty-second of Henry VII., 1506-7^e, "Magna-Bradeston, Dunthorp, Lyddeston, Over-Shalford, Nether-Shalford, Nether-Enston, Stanlake, Burford, Stepyl Aston, Myddyl Aston, Enston," are recounted among the possessions of the same foundation. A large portion of the above is within the manor of Enstone, and now belongs to Brasenose College.

From this description of the ownership of several parts, it is evident, that if the original grant of the manor comprehended the whole of the lands in its full extent over Enstone and its townships, a considerable part must have been alienated by the abbey in early times, and a small part must have reverted to the Crown. But it is probable that the grant was not so extensive, and that while the rights and privileges of the whole manor were given, only a portion of the lands within it was comprised in the donation. If it were to be supposed that the grant

^c See p. 20.

^d "Carta an. 22 Henr. III.—Unam virgatum in Lidenestan ex dono Johannis filii Reginaldi, filii Arbor, et Mabilæ uxoris suæ."—Dugd. *Mon.*, vi. 422.

^e "Inquisitio an. 22 Henr. VII.—Magna-Bradeston, Dunthorp, Lyddeston, Over-Shalford, Nether-Shalford, Nether-Enston, Stanlake, Burford, Stepyl-Aston, Myddyl-Aston, Enston."—*Ibid.*

comprehended only Enstone and Nether Enstone, with the tithes of the whole parish which the abbey appears always to have had the command of, it would still remain to explain the possession of the other lands by the priory amid the property of the abbey in Enstone itself.

The manor, through the township of Chalford, is at this date brought into relation with two tenants who have a place in history. It will be sufficient to refer to the common accounts of the period for further particulars of the life of earl Edwin, and the following extracts from Dugdale's "*Baronage*" will indicate the importance of the position which Henry de Ferieres held. Dugdale observes:—

"The first of this family that settled in this realm was Henry de Feriers, son to Gualcheline de Feriers, a Norman. Whether he accompanied Duke William at his first entrance hither is hard to say, for if he came in afterwards, it was certainly before the general survey of this realm, begun by that king about the fourteenth year of his reign, he being then one of the Commissioners appointed for that great service. . . .

"That he was a person of much eminency both for his knowledge and integrity there is no doubt, otherwise it is not like he should have been trusted in so high and weighty an employment; neither of less power and wealth, as may seem by the lands he then possessed. . . . Berta his wife giving the whole town of Dudbridge, &c., to the monastery for Cluniac Monks at Tutbury.

"To this Henry succeeded Robert his younger son, who died an. 1139¹."

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 257.

The evidence for the statement that the manor was granted originally to the abbey is contained in the following extract, translated from a description of the property belonging to it:—

“We think, however, out of many conjectures, that the under-written lordships and gifts and bounties of the same our glorious founder have remained unto the present day, that is to say, the lordship or manor . . . of Enstone with its appurtenances.”

The grant of King Cœnulph is recognised in “Domesday Book,” 1083-6, as belonging to the abbey, and is thus described:—

“Twenty-four hides in Henestan; land of twenty-six carucates. In the demesne three carucates, and six serfs, twenty-five villans, four free men with seven bordars have eighteen carucates. There are four mills of the value of nineteen shillings, fifty acres of meadow, pasture four quaranteines long, ten broad; wood one mile and half a mile, and four quarantens broad. Of this land Urso holds of the abbot two hides. There is one carucate, and three villans with two bordars have one carucate. (In Cestiton the abbot has one acre waste.) In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, the whole was worth twenty pounds, now eighteen.”

Urso de Abetot occupied a place of importance. He was Sheriff of Worcestershire, and is named, in the Survey^b, Urso de Wircestre. He remained faithful to King William in the insurrection of 1074, and prevented the Earl of Hereford from crossing the Severn with

^a Dugd. *Monast. Anglic.*, vol. ii. p. 302. See p. 16.

^b *Domesd. Book*, tom. i. p. 462.

the insurgents. In 1082 he sat in the Great Council of London, and three years after in the Council of Westminster. He founded an hermitage at Little Malvern, which afterwards became a cell of the abbey of Westminster. He was alive in the time of Henry I., to several of whose charters, as given in the "Monasticon," he signed his name as witness¹. Emmeline his only daughter, in default of male issue, became his heir; she was married to Walter de Beauchamp.

In 1175 a Bull of Pope Alexander III. was published, confirming all the churches, towns, and rents, belonging to the abbey of Winchcomb. In this there is a special mention of Enstone¹ in the following terms :—

"The church of Enstone with the chapel of Chalford, with all its appurtenances. The vill of Enstone with the men, lands, woods, meadows, feedings, waters, mills, and with all its appurtenances."

"It shall be lawful for you, the said Abbot, and your successors, to choose priests and present them to the Bishop for your parish churches, that if the Bishop approve them,

¹ Compare the signatures to one of the Abingdon Charters: "Charta Regis de Ecclesia Kinsentun.—Testibus Mathilde regina, et Eudone dapifero, et Uuillmo de Curceio, et Nigello de Oileio, et Ursone de Abetot, et Rotberto Malet: apud Corneberiam."—(*Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, ii. 56.)

² See Sir H. Ellis, *Introduction to Domesday Book*, vol. i. p. 364, Lond. 1833; Dugd. *Baronage*.

³ "Ecclesiam de Ennestona cum capella de Chalfordia. . . Villam de Ennestona cum hominibus, terris, silvis, pratis, pascuis, aquis, molenadinis, et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis."—(Dugd. *Mon.*, ii. 302.) There is a translation of this Bull in Rudder's *Gloucester*, Append., p. li.

he may commit the cure of souls to them, who shall account to you for their temporal profits, and to the Bishop concerning the souls of the people; and as to the corn of such lands which you shall keep in your own hands, let no man presume to demand any tithes thereof."

In the seventh year of King Edward I., 1278-9, the abbot of Winchcomb was described^m as holding the manor of Enstone of the King, in chief, and owing two knights' service to the King for that and the other manors which he had, the King having the custody of the abbey during a vacancy. The extent of the land in the demesne was five hides, of which the yearly value was thirty-two shillings.

In 1291, at the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV.ⁿ, the temporalities of the abbot in the parish of Enstone were valued at thirteen pounds, fourteen shillings, and sixpence, in lands and rents.

Walter de Wykewane, who had been cellarer, became abbot in 1282. It was during his tenure of the office that the rectory of the church of Enstone was appropriated to the abbey, of which a full account will be found in the description of that event. Dugdale records:—

"Walter de Wykewane, Cellarar of Winchcombe, succeeded to the abbacy in 1282. His constitutions for the government of the monastery will be found in the Appendix of Instruments. It was during this abbat's time that the church of Endstone in Oxfordshire was appropriated to the abbey, A.D. 1308°."

^m *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 739.

ⁿ *Taxat. P. Nich.*, p. 45.

° *Dugd. Monast. Anglic.*, vol. ii. p. 298.

He also obtained a grant from the Crown, by which permission was given to bring into cultivation more than three hundred acres of woodland within the limits of the manor of Enstone^p. He died in 1314. The changes above mentioned could only have been carried out by zeal and perseverance. Abbot Wykewane accordingly appears to have been a man of great energy, and to have employed all the means at his command to advance the interests of the abbey, and to provide no less for the well-being of its internal government, than for the improvement of its external condition, by which Enstone was considerably affected.

Richard of Idbury, who was abbot from 1314 to 1339, increased the abbey estate by purchasing^q the Winchcomb assarts^r, which were within the precincts of the manor, for one hundred marks. These consist of ninety-four acres, one rood, and eighteen poles, and form part of the present manorial estate adjoining to Ditchley.

The value^s of the manor of Enstone belonging to the abbey, with its appurtenances, was found to be as follows, at the inquiry by the Commissioners who were

^p "Nec est pretereundum quod trecentas acras et amplius de bosco de Ennestan per cartam domini regis fecerit assartare."—(Dugd. *Monast. Anglic.*, vol. ii. p. 304.)

^q "Perquisivit idem Abbas assartum infra bundas manerii sui de Ennestone, quod custavit in omnibus cum pacifica possessione centum marcas."—(Dugd., *Mon.*, ib. p. 312.)

^r *Assartum, essartum, exartum*, a piece of land within the limits of a forest, grubbed up, or divested of the wood and trees, and converted into tillage. (Kennett's *Par. Ant.*, Glossary, 1695.) ^s Dugd. *Mon.*, vol. ii.

appointed previously to the dissolution of the monasteries :—

“**MANERIUM DE ENSTON CUM REDDITIBUS.**

	£	s.	d.
“Redditus assisi	0	18	0½
Redditus custumariorum tenencium et ad voluntatem	30	9	11
Firma scitus manerii cum rectoria	27	13	4
Perquisita curiæ	nulla.		
Summa tota	59	1	3½”

On the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor of Enstone, with the advowson of the church, was granted by the King to Sir Thomas Pope in the thirty-second year of his reign, June 3, 1540. The grant[†], as translated, is :—

“The King to all, &c. Know ye that we, in consideration of two-hundred and four pounds, three shillings, and fourpence, have given and granted of our special grace unto the aforesaid Thomas Pope all that our manor or lordship of Enstone in our county of Oxon., with all and singular its members, commodities, profits, and appurtenances, parcel of the possessions, profits, or emoluments of our late monastery of Wynchelcomb, in our county of Gloucester, now dissolved.” [Then follows the grant of the manor of Preston Crowmarsh, Oxon., parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Battle, Sussex, and of Tyngeley Grange, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Brewern, Oxon.] “And also all those messuages, mills, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, meadows, feedings, woods, underwoods, pastures, waters, commons, ways, ponds, parks, furzes, heaths,

[†] Extracted from the Enrolment of Letters Patent, June 3, 32 Henry VIII.

free warrens, fee farms, farms, works of tenants and farmers, rents, services, rents of impost, dry rents, rents and farms of free tenants, customary and by copy of the court, and of tenants for terms of life and of years, knights' fees, courts, profits of courts, leets, views of frankpledge, and all that which to view of frankpledge doth belong, liberties, franchises, privileges, rents on any demises whatsoever reserved, goods and chattels waif, and goods and chattels of felons, fugitives, outlaws, attain, and felons of themselves, and all other hereditaments, commodities, profits, and emoluments whatsoever, with their appurtenances whatsoever, in Enston, &c., in our said county of Oxon., and elsewhere within our realm of England, which now are, or which at any time heretofore have here been named, known, accepted, or reputed, as part, parcel, or member of the aforesaid manors, and each of them, or of them, or any of them. Excepting, however, and altogether reserving unto us, our heirs, and successors for ever, the appropriate Rectory of Enston, in the said county of Oxon., and all and all manner of tithes, lands, glebes, obventions, offerings, oblations and profits to the said Rectory appertaining or belonging. Which all and singular the aforesaid manors, messuages, lands, tenements, mills, granges, and all and singular the other premises with their appurtenances whatsoever, are of the clear value of sixty-six pounds, eight shillings and seven-pence yearly, and not beyond. To have, hold, and enjoy all and singular the aforesaid manors, messuages, mills, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, and all and singular the other premises with their appurtenances whatsoever, excepting the before excepted, to the aforesaid Thomas Pope, his heirs and assigns for ever, to hold of us, our heirs and successors in chief, by knight-service, that is to say, by the twentieth part of the service of one knight's fee, and rendering and paying therefrom yearly to our said Court of the Augmentation of the Revenues

of our Crown, or to the hands of the proper receiver of the same Court, in our said county of Oxon., for the use of us, our heirs and successors, six pounds, twelve shillings, and elevenpence, at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the name of the tenth, or of the yearly tenth part of the premises, for all other services and demands whatsoever. We have given also and granted, and by these presents for the consideration aforesaid do give and grant unto the aforesaid Thomas Pope the advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage of the church or vicarage of Enston, in our said county of Oxon., to the said late monastery of Wynchelcomb appertaining or belonging, to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid advowson, donation, free disposition and right of patronage of the church or vicarage of Enstone aforesaid to the aforesaid Thomas Pope, his heirs and assigns for ever, to hold of us, our heirs and successors, by fealty only for all other services and demands whatsoever. We will also, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant to the aforesaid Thomas Pope, his heirs and assigns, that they the same Thomas Pope, his heirs and assigns, may henceforth have, hold, enjoy and use from and in the aforesaid manors, and each of them leet and view of frankpledge, and all that which to leet and view of frankpledge doth belong, from all and singular the tenants, as well tenants in full, as not tenants in full, and all others whatsoever therein residing. And further for us, our heirs and successors, we grant, that we, our heirs and successors, have exonerated the same Thomas Pope, his heirs and successors, against any persons whatsoever, as well from all and all manner of payments, &c., as from any other sums of money whatsoever from the aforesaid manors, &c., except from the rent and service above reserved to us, our heirs and successors, and also except for a certain annuity or fee of twenty-six shillings and eightpence to be paid yearly to a certain Richard Ford for the occupation and exercise of the office of bailiff of the aforesaid

manor of Enstone with its appurtenances, &c., charging as well our Chancellor and Counsel of our Court of the Augmentation of the Revenues of our Crown for the time being, as all receivers whatsoever, &c., that they or any of them, upon the only shewing of these our letters patent, &c., do give a full exoneration, &c., to the aforesaid Thomas Pope, his heirs and assigns, from all and all manner of pensions, &c., except from the rent and service, &c., and also except from the aforesaid annuity or fee, &c. And these our letters patent, or the enrolment thereof, shall be as well to the said Chancellor, &c., as to the receivers whatsoever, &c., a sufficient warrant, &c. We will also, and give and grant to the aforesaid Thomas Pope, his heirs and successors, all issues, revenues and profits of all and singular the aforesaid manors, messuages, &c., with their appurtenances, from the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, the Virgin, last past, to have to the same Thomas Pope from our gift without any account or ought else to us, our heirs or successors, to be rendered, paid, or done.”

There is also a recital of the above grant in other Letters Patent, of the thirty-sixth year of Henry VIII., June 16, 1545, of which it will be sufficient to give only a short extract :—

“And whereas, further”, we, by other our letters patent, under our great seal of England, made on the third day of June, in the thirty-second year of our reign, for certain considerations in the same letters patent expressed and specified, have given and granted to the aforesaid Thomas Pope, by the name of Thomas Pope, of London, Knight, all that our manor or lordship of Enston, in our county of Oxon.,

“ Extracted and translated from the Enrolment of Letters Patent, dated 16th of March, 36th of Henry VIII., part 16, to Sir Thomas Pope and his heirs.

with all and singular its members, commodities, profits, and appurtenances," &c.

The sum of all the reserved rents payable by Sir Thomas Pope, and of the purchase money, is contained in the following :—

NOTES OF A DOCUMENT AMONGST THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF AUGMENTATION, *temp.* HENRY VIII.

"In the Office of William Cavendish.—An Extent or Value of all and singular Tenths, or yearly rents, yearly paid by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, in the Office of William Cavendish, one of the Auditors of the Court of Augmentation of the revenues of the Crown of the Lord the King, for divers Lordships, Manors, Lands, and Tenements, and other hereditaments, to divers late Monasteries and Priories, and the other persons following, late appertaining or belonging, in the Counties underwritten, which the same Thomas Pope hath purchased, as well of the said Lord the King as of others, as by divers Letters Patent of the same Lord the King thereof made to the same Thomas Pope and others, more fully appears; that is to say,

*"Then follow the yearly rent of £4 6s. paid by Sir Thomas Pope, and reserved to the King and his successors by his Letters Patent, in the name of a Tenth for the Manor of Tadmerton, Oxfordshire, and other premises in Berks, and Lincoln; Another rent of £5 12s. 10d., reserved to the Crown, in the same manner, for other lands and possessions in Oxfordshire and other places; And a further rent of £6 12s. 10d. [11d. *supr.*], payable in the same manner for the Manors of Enston, Preston Crowmersh, the Grange of Tyngely, all in Oxfordshire, reserved by the King's Letters Patent."*

Other rents follow, paid for other premises, and the document concludes with the following :—

"4th February, 36th Henry the Eighth, for Sir Thomas

Pope, Knight.—The Tenth of divers Manors, lands, and tenements, purchased of the King's Majesty by Sir Thomas Pope, and also by other persons, and sold to the said Sir Thomas Pope, as more plainly appeareth by the particulars of the same, £50 12s. 6d., which rated at twenty years purchase doth amount to the sum of £1,502 [query £1,007] 10s., whereof in hand £507 10s., and at the Feast of All Saints next ensuing the rest, being £500.

“ WILLIAM ST. JOHN,
“ ROBERT SOUTHWELL,
“ EDWARD NORTH.”

Sir Thomas Pope was the son of William and Margaret Pope, and Warton has faithfully traced his career from his birth at Deddington to the completion of his education at the schools of Banbury and Eton, whence he removed to Gray's Inn, and became in a short time an eminent lawyer, being, in 1533, Clerk of the Briefs of the Star Chamber, and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. He afterwards received the honour of knighthood, and became a member of the Privy Council. In 1536 he was appointed by the King Treasurer of the Court of Augmentation. He also became Master of the Jewel-house in the Tower of London, and Warden of the Mint, Exchange, and Coinage. He died at Clerkenwell, Jan. 29, 1559. He was Founder of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1555*.

The abridged pedigree, which is inserted, will shew the descent of the manor through the brother of the original grantee, the earls of Downe, the Lees of Ditchley, and the earls of Lichfield, until it became vested in the family of Lee-Dillon, in which it still remains.

* Ingram's *Memorials of Oxford*, vol. ii. 1837.

WILLIAM POPE, = MARGARET YATE,
of Deddington. d. 1557.

Thomas, b. = 1. Elizabeth Gunston,
c. 1508, d. 1559. 2. Margaret Dodmer,
3. Elizabeth Blount.

John, d. = 1. Anne Staveley.
1583. 2. Elizabeth Brockett.
3. Jane Wyndham.

William, 1st Earl of Downe, = Anne (formerly Hopton),
1629, b. 1573, d. 1631. widow of Lord Wentworth.

William, = Elizabeth
b. 1596, Watson.
d. 1624.

Thomas, 3rd = Beata Poole,
Earl, b. 1598, d. 1678.

Thomas, 2nd = Elizabeth
Earl, b. 1622, Dutton,
d. 1660. d. 1656.

Thomas, 4th Frances, = Francis North, Lord
Earl, b. 1641, b. 1647, Guildford, 1672,
d. 1668, s.p. d. 1678. d. 1685.

At Wroxton.

Elizabeth, = 1. Francis Henry Lee,
d. 1719. 2. Earl of Lindsay.

Edward Henry, 1st Earl of Lich- = Charlotte Fitzroy, daughter of Duchess
field, 1674, b. 1662, d. 1716. of Cleveland, b. 1663, d. 1718.

George Henry, 2nd Earl, = Frances Hales.
b. c. 1703, d. 1743.

Robert, 4th Earl, = Catherine
b. 1705, d. 1776, s.p. Stonehouse.

George Henry, 3rd = Dinah Frankland.
Earl, Chancellor of Oxford, b. 1718,
d. 1772.

Charlotte = Henry Lee Dillon,
11th Viscount, d. 1787.

Charles, 12th Viscount, = Henrietta Maria Phipps.
b. 1745, d. 1813.

Henry Augustus, 13th Viscount, = Henrietta Browne,
b. 1777, d. 1832. d. 1862.

Charles Henry, 14th = Lydia Sophia
Viscount, b. 1810, Story.
d. 1865.

Theobald Dominic = Sarah Augusta
Geoffrey, 15th Hanna.
Viscount, b. 1811.

Ed Florence.

Geraldine Lee Frances = Charles Aug. Drake Halford.

There exists a particular^v of the site of the manor and farm in Church Enstone, which was demised to Robert Hoveden, of Church Enstone, and Robert Boulton, of Neate Enstone, in 1634, for six-score and five pounds. This consisted of—

Twelve yard lands, viz.—								ACRES
Bushy Leasows	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
North Mead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Bricknill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Hindjones	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Adam Meadow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Woodford Mead and Linch ^a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Court-field, Shepie-close, Bowling-place	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Arable Ash-piece	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Gramar-hill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Barley Furlong	40
The Picks	3
The Leas and Ravenshill	120
Three Plots, the Tyning ^a	10

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It will be observed that this shews a near correspondence between the extent of the demesne in 1278-9, when it consisted of five hides, and the extent as existing at the time of this particular, the hide being variously estimated from sixty to one hundred and twenty acres.

The above-mentioned, which are exclusive of the copyhold estates of the manor, are nearly of the same

^v Ditchley Papers.

^a “*Hlinc*, a hill of sand or other loose material, bound together with wire-grass or *hassuc*.”—(Glossary of S. words, *Chron. Mon. de Abing.* ii. 483.)

^a From A.-S. *tynan*, ‘to inclose.’

extent with the present manorial estate in the township of Church Enstone, which is stated in the Inclosure Award to consist of five hundred and seventy-two acres, two roods, and twenty-seven poles. But it appears from a comparison of the names given above, with those borne by the lands at the time of the inclosure, when the several properties were re-arranged, that a small portion of the lands comprised in the particular, had become possessed by the family of Marshall as part of their estate. The present manorial estate in the township would seem to be chiefly composed of a part of the copyhold estate, held by the family of Eyans in 1690, and of the remainder of the lands above particularised.

There was also a copyhold estate in this township, consisting of two messuages and four yard-lands, and two-thirds of a land, which was held in 1634, by Edward Wisdom, but information is wanting as to its site and subsequent history.

The profits and customs^b of the adjoining manors of Enstone and Spelsbury in the seventeenth century, as stated by the lords, were these :—

“The profits of the manors of Spelsbury and Enstone

^b “The second branch of the unwritten law of England are particular customs, or laws, which affect only the inhabitants of particular districts. . . .

“Such also are the special and particular customs of manors, of which every one has more or less, and which bind all the copyhold and customary tenants which hold of the same manors. . . .

“All these are contrary to the general law of the land, and are good only by special usage.”—Blackstone's *Comm.*, abridged by R. M. Kerr, *L.L.D.* Lond., 1865, p. 10.

above the chief rents do arise out of the fines of the copyhold estates, as also the heriots on the death and surrender of the particular tenants. Heriots in kind, the best beast, horse, &c., is due to the lord.

“The usual rates in granting copyhold estates are, viz.: For three lives of copyhold fifteen years’ purchase, because there are widows’ estates attending them by custom of the manor. But in these manors the custom is usually to grant for one life in possession, and one in reversion, which, with the widows’ estates therein, we account better than three lives by lease, and therefore ask fifteen years’ purchase for what is in the lord’s hands.

“We never grant for one life only of anything that is in the lord’s hands, but where there is one life according to custom in being, then we grant one in reversion which fills up the customary estate. We usually demand six years’ purchase and not take under five years’ purchase.

“For exchanging a life, one year’s purchase or better, as we can get, respect being had to the equalities of their ages, as the lord and tenant can agree.

“An estate in the lord’s hands by lease, and granted for three lives, is with fourteen years’ purchase; where one life is in possession by lease is with four years’ purchase; is the lowest for a second life, and two years’ for a third life; but still care must be had to the ages and health of the persons, for circumstances may raise or lower the rates.”

The customs of the manor of Enstone in 1634, as stated by the tenants, were these:—

“The royalty of this manor belongs to Sir John Lucy^d,

^d Ditchley Papers.

^d So written in the document from which they were taken, but query whether it should not have been Lacy. See *infra*.

Knight. We acknowledge that we owe suit and service to the Courts Baron of the lord of our manor.

“And, that every tenant dying in possession is to pay his heriot according to the custom, the widow being free. And, that we may by our custom let and set for a year and a day any part, or all our copyhold estate; and, that the tenant dying in possession may by our custom leave to his executor or administrator in manner and form following, that is to say: the tenant dying before the five-and-twentieth day of March, his executor shall enjoy the whole messuage with the appurtenance and profits thereof, until the nine-and-twentieth day of September next, except the fallow field and commons.

“If the tenant die after the said five-and-twentieth day of March, then his executor is to hold and enjoy the said copyhold estate until Michaelmas, come twelve months after, except the fallows and commons in the last year; and, that every tenant dying in possession, his wife is to have and to hold during her widowhood all the copyhold estate her husband died seized of. And, that all the wood and underwood belonging [qy. belong] to the tenant, except the bodies of oak, ash, and elm, the shride whereof we hold and enjoy by our custom, whether the trees grow in several or in common; and, that we are to have all timber allowed us by our customs for reparations’.”

The Earl of Downe suffered severely in his estate from his attachment to the royal cause, and it is probable that the sale of some portion of the property in Enstone took place in consequence of the losses which then happened.

There was no exemption in his case from the com-

‘ “Presentment delivered and taken, May 30th, 1634.”—Ditchley Papers.

mon misfortunes which attended the party of the King, when, as it has been observed, —

“fines, often of ruinous amount, were laid on the Royalists, already impoverished by large aids furnished to the King. Many estates were confiscated. . . . In consequence of the spoliations, a great part of the soil of England was at once offered for sale. As money was scarce, as the market was glutted, as the title was insecure, and as the awe inspired by powerful bidders prevented from competition, the prices were often merely nominal.”

A fine of five thousand pounds^a was imposed on the Earl of Downe, in the year 1646, and land was sold afterwards by him for the payment of this and of his debts, for which a private Act of Parliament was obtained in 1654. This may account for the circumstance that so large a part of the parish has become detached from the manor, in some degree. The sales in Enstone cannot be traced. But in 1653 a mesuage and two yard lands, belonging to the manor, were sold to Richard Eyans for ninety pounds, and as about the same time twelve yard lands in the township were let at the yearly rent of ten pounds and five shillings each, supposing these to be of the same annual value, the sale was effected at rather more than four years' purchase (4·35), the house on the estate not being taken into account.

^a Macaulay's *History of England*, vol. i. c. i. p. 123, 1858.

^b *Journals of the House of Commons*; compare a *Catalogue of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, who compounded for their Estates*, by J. D. Lond., 1855.

The value and profit of the manor, about this time, can be given in detail, as follows:—

In 1655 the royalty¹ and certain chief rents of the manor were purchased by the Earl of Downe of Sir Rowland Lacy, who had the royalty of most of the hundred. These were termed Martinmas rents, and were payable at Michaelmas to the amount in all of three pounds, twelve shillings, and sevenpence half-penny, the sum given for them being one hundred pounds, with an annual payment of five shillings.

In 1690 the sum of all the manorial rents of Enstone was:—

	£	s.	d.
The lease and copyhold rents	12	10	0
The freehold rents	1	1	1
The poultry rents	1	1	4
The chief rents or Martinmas rents	3	12	7½
	<hr/>		
	18	5	0½

There were also several little closes which were let for £27 15s., from which was paid to Lady Lindsey² £9 10s., leaving, as reserved to the trustees, £18 5s.

The rest of the profits of the manor arose from the fines and heriots above mentioned.

A copyhold estate in Church Enstone, consisting of a chief messuage with the lands thereto belonging, was held by Richard Eyans¹ by lease for his own life,

¹ Ditchley Papers.

² Lady Lindsey was the second wife of Sir Henry Francis Lee, and after his death had married Lord Lindsey.

¹ See p. 31.

and the life of Elizabeth his wife, and Anthony Eyans his uncle. The yearly value of this estate was one hundred and fifty pounds, and the rent six shillings.

The manorial property in the parish at the present time is of great extent and value. The increase of the yearly rents has arisen from the change of tenure, through the falling in of the copyhold estates, and the practice of retaining them in possession, instead of granting them to fresh tenants on a similar condition. These, being free from their ancient limitations, are dealt with as parts of an estate unrestricted by manorial customs.

John Adkins holds a copyhold estate of a house occupying twenty-two poles of land in Church Enstone.

Neither a Court Baron nor Court Leet has been held within the last twenty years, as nearly as the date can be ascertained.

The present owner is Theobald Dominick Geoffrey Lee-Dillon, Viscount Dillon in the Peerage of Ireland. Lord Dillon, who is the fifteenth Viscount, was born on the 5th of April, 1811, and married in 1856 Sarah Augusta, daughter of the late Alexander Hanna, Esq. Lord Dillon served for some years in the 60th Rifles, of which regiment he became Adjutant, and has in the present year, 1867, been elected a Representative Peer of Ireland. He succeeded to the title in 1865.

The family seat in England is at Ditchley, and in Ireland at Costello Gallen, in the county of Sligo.

The date of the creation of the Peerage is March 16, 1622.

THE IMPROPRIATE RECTORY.

The church was originally held as a rectory^m, of which the patronage belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, the tithes being for the use of the Incumbent, with the reservation of a payment to the abbey of five marks, as appears from an agreement which was made with Geoffrey of St. Medardⁿ on his institution in 1272.

In the seventh year of King Edward I., 1278-9, the abbot was described^o as having the advowson of the church as appurtenant to his manor.

In 1291, at the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV.^p, the value of the church was stated to be, after the deduction of allowances, twenty-three pounds, six shillings, and eightpence. In addition, there were two payments to the abbot amounting to five pounds, six shillings, and eightpence.

But in the twenty-second year of King Edward II., 1309, the abbot, Walter de Wykwane^q, obtained from

^m So it would appear from the title which is given to the Incumbent, and from the Bull of Pope Clement, as below. But the large terms of the confirmation by Pope Alexander III. above-mentioned, seem to leave the temporal estate of the church entirely at the disposal of the abbey from the first. ⁿ *Inf.*, p. 43.

^o *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 740.

^p *Tax. Eccles.*, *P. Nich. IV.*, p. 32.

^q "Ecclesiam de Enestan cum suis juribus per dominum Clementem Papam Quintum appropriari huic monasterio procuravit."—(Cart. viii., Dugd. *Mon.*, ii. 314.)

Pope Clement V. a Bull authorising the appropriation of the church to the abbey, by which the benefice was annexed to that body "in proprios usus," and the officiating minister rendered merely a substitute of the corporation which was charged with the performance of divine offices. Such an annexation was not uncommon, and "before Richard the Second's time (15 R. II. c. 6) it was lawful to appropriate the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey or priory whatsoever, the house finding one to serve the cure^r." The appropriation of the church of Enstone was effected by letters patent of the second year of King Edward II., 1309, of which a translation is subjoined:—

"The King to all to whom, &c., Greeting. Know ye that by a fine which our beloved in Christ the Abbot of Wynche-cumb hath made with us we have granted and given licence for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of the same place, that they may appropriate to themselves the Church of Enestan, which is of their own proper patronage, and hold the same so appropriated to them and their successors for their own proper use for ever, without the let or hindrance of us, or our heirs, our justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other bailiffs or ministers whomsoever. In testimony, &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 26th day of February."

The abbot, Walter de Wykwane, paid a fine of eleven marks for this grant^a. But this did not free

^r Aycliffe's *Parergon*, p. 86.

^a "Abbas de Wynchcombe finem fecit cum rege per xi. marcas pro licentia appropriandi Ecclesiam de Enestan sui patronatus."—(*Rt. Orig. in Cur. Scae. Abbrev.*, vol. i. p. 163.)

the abbey from the liability to subsequent payments for this permission. In the twenty-third year of King Edward III., 1349-50, a fine of one hundred shillings^t was paid by the abbot for the confirmation of certain lands, which formerly belonged to the King, but were now held from the appropriation of the church, and in the following year the abbot and convent gave twenty pounds^u for certain lands, which were held from the appropriation of the church.

The rectory continued so assigned until the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., when the appropriations of the several religious houses were given to the King. The rectory of Enstone was then granted to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, who are the present impropiators.

In 1664, the assessment of George Cole^x, who was then the tenant, was one hundred and sixty-nine pounds.

At the Inclosure and Tithe Commutation the land belonging to the rectory, and not subject to the payment of tithes, was estimated to be forty-five acres in the Tithe Apportionment Award. But from the measurement of the Inclosure Commissioners, it appears in the Parish Rate-book, with which the statement in Crockford's "Clerical Directory" nearly agrees, to be fifty-two acres, three roods, and eight poles. The money-payment in lieu of tithes, as described in the above-named Award, of the date of 1846, is twelve

^t *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 203.

^u *Ibid.*, p. 214.

^x For a further account of the family of Cole, see p. 40.

hundred and forty-four pounds, fourteen shillings, and elevenpence, viz. :—

Wheat at shillings	7	0½	Bushels	1466	. 82097
Barley	3	11½	. . . . .	2601	. 67720
Oats	2	9	. . . . .	3744	. 83838

The lessee at the time of the signing of the Award was Colonel Thomas Wood, of Littleton, in Middlesex.

There was a residence on this property adjoining the village of Church Enstone, which was long inhabited by a family of the name of Cole^y, some members of which for about a century were successively tenants of the rectorial estate. The house is noticed, as the seat of this family, in the map attached to Plot's "History of Oxfordshire." It has long since disappeared, and has been replaced by a farm-house, built in the style common in Queen Anne's reign, which is occupied by Richard Drinkwater, who is the representative of an ancient family of yeomen in the parish. But there is still a large tithe barn belonging to Christ Church, as part of the rectorial estate, of the date of the fourteenth century, with this inscription now almost obliterated :—

"*Ista grangia facta et fundata fuit A.D.M.CCC.LXXXX. per Walterum de Wyniforton Abbatem de Wyngchcombe ad exoracionem Roberti Mason ballivi istius loci.*"

Walter de Wyniforton, who had been bursar or

^y See *infr.*

^z See Warton's *Kiddington*, p. 28.

cellarer of the Abbey of Worcester, was abbot of Winchcomb from 1359 to 1395, and much improved the estates of the abbey. His constitutions for the government of it are given by Dugdale. A large barn, of the same description with that which he built at Enstone, was a common and necessary part of the rectorial buildings when tithes were collected in kind, as it was of the buildings of any estate^a.

THE VICARAGE.

The present state of the incumbency, as a vicarage, dates from a time almost immediately succeeding the Impropriation. There is an ordination of the Vicarage of Enstone, bearing date the Ides of October, 1310^b, by which the rights of the incumbent were fixed and his position was made permanent.

We find consequently, a few years later, that the title of Perpetual Vicar was in use^c.

^a “*Grangia*, an outlying building, or barn, wherein corn is stowed. It occurs in the *Acta SS.*, Januar. 1, 184: ‘Ibique abbas grangiam instruxit et ædificavit.’”—(Glossary in *Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, vol. ii. p. 444, 1858.

^b Rot. Johan. Dalderby, Bp. of Lincoln, an. 11. See Kennett’s *Paroch. Ant.*, 2nd ed., vol. i.

^c “Hi Vicarii Perpetui ab episcopo instituti, non secus atque alii parochi et beneficiati, eatenus sunt perpetui, ut non possint nisi canonice et servato juris ordine amoveri. . . . Titulum habent per se subsistentem. . . . Itaque in Vicarios Perpetuos transfertur omnis plane cura animarum, . . . quod nomen eis adhæsit ex hoc, quod ecclesiæ etiam quoad spiritualia unitæ fuerint monasteriis, capitulis aliisve, quæ spirituales illarum curam presbyteris, qui ipsorum nomine eam exercerent, demandarunt. Sicuti autem ipsi Vicarii Perpetui tantum

At the dissolution of the monasteries the impropriation of the rectory was granted by the King to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; but the patronage of the vicarage was assigned on the 3rd of June, in the thirty-second year of his reign, 1540, with the manor, to Sir Thomas Pope, and has continued to descend with it, and is therefore now vested in Lord Dillon.

At the time of the valuation^d of Henry VIII., the annual income of the vicarage was ten pounds, five shillings, the synodals and procurations payable from it being ten shillings and sevenpence three farthings, from which there was a clear income of nine pounds, fourteen shillings, and fivepence farthing.

In 1690 the vicarage was worth between forty and fifty pounds^e.

When Dr. Rawlinson visited the parish^f during the incumbency of Dr. Stacey, 1708—21, the estimated value was about sixty pounds.

The present income is three hundred and fifty pounds, arising from a rent charge in lieu of vicarial tithes of three hundred pounds, and from land of twenty-six acres and three roods^g. There is also a

nomine tenus sunt Vicarii, eo quod revera jure proprio curam animarum exerceant; ita et Abbates, Canonici alique, qui ecclesias sic unitas possident, Pastores non re sed nomine sunt; eo quod omnis functio pastoralis, sive cura animarum ab ipsis ablata sit et in Vicarios Perpetuos translata.”—(Van Espen, *Jur. Eccles. Univ.*, p. ii. t. 34, c. i. §§ 25-9.)

^d *Val. Eccles. Henry VIII.*, vol. ii. p. 181.

^e Ditchley Papers.

^f Rawl. MS., B 400 f. fol. 75 b.

^g This is described as twenty-seven acres by estimation in the Tithe Apportionment Award.

vicarage-house, which was built by the Vicar, the Rev. Joseph Sibley, in 1836. This stands in a paddock from which the old vicarage-house, and the farmhouse, once the residence of the family of Eyans, with other buildings, have been removed.

INCUMBENTS, RECTORS ^h.

WALTER OF BANBURY.

1223, 6 Kal. Octob. WILLIAM LE KENTEIS, Clerk, was presented by the Abbot and Convent of Winchcomb, on the resignation of Walter of Banbury ^l.

1272, 16 Kal. Oct. GALFRIDUS DE SCO' MEDARDO, commended by the Bishop of Lincoln, presented by the Abbot and Convent of Winchcomb, saving to the said Abbot and Convent a pension of five marcs ^k.

WILLIAM DE WYKEHAM, died in 1304 or 1305.

1305, 18 Kal. Feb. UMFREDUS DE HANSTED, CAPELLANE, presented by the Abbot and Convent of Winchcomb, the church being vacant by the death of Master William de Wykeham ^l.

VICARS.

1346. SIR RICHARD MANDEGOD ^m.

^h No other of the early incumbents than those who are here enumerated can be obtained from the extracts of the Lincoln Registers in the British Museum. The Vicars of Enstone are omitted, as is ordinarily the case when the patronage is in religious houses.

^l Rot. Hug. Welles, ep. Linc. ann. 14, Harl. MSS. 6,950, fol. 64. See Beesley's *History of Banbury*, Lond., 1841, p. 91.

^k Rot. Richard Gravesend, ann. 14.

^l Rot. Johan. Dalderby, ann. 6.

^m Jord. *Enst.*, p. 187, from an ancient deed.

1532. CHRISTOPHER PERKINS ⁿ.

1534. JOHN CREWYS ^o.

1555, Sept. 7th. WILLIAM BURY, presented by John Pope, A.M., on the resignation of John Cryst ^p.

1588. THOMAS BOURNE ^q, Vicar in 1588; died in 1598.

1615. JOHN PRINGE ^r, Vicar in 1615; died in 1626.

NATHANIEL HODGKINSON; died in 1639 or 1640.

1640, Feb. 22. HENRY BEK ^s, M.A., presented by John Dutton, of Sherborne, Gloucestershire, guardian of Thomas, Earl of Downe, Lord of Belturbet, on the death of Nathaniel Hodgkinson.

JOHN BECKINGHAM ^t, D.D., restored in 1662; died in 1686.

SAMUEL BENNETT ^u, ejected in 1662.

ⁿ See *inf.* ^o *Val. Eccl. Henry VIII.*, vol. ii. p. 181.

^p (?) John Crewys, *supr.* Oxford Diocesan Institution Books.

^q *Jord. Enst.*, p. 188. Immediately preceding Thomas Bourne, there is mention of William Bourne, Clerk, who died in 1582. But he is not named Vicar.

^r *Jord. Enst.*, p. 190.

^s *Oxf. Dioc. Inst. Books.*

^t "He had been Vicar also of the adjoining parish of Highthorp (Heythrop)."—Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part ii. p. 206. Dr. Rawlinson records his epitaph: "In the Middle Ile, on a black marble gravestone:—

"H. S. E.

JOHANNIS BECKINGHAM, SS.T.P.,

Hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius

Obiit Sexto die Decembris

Anno { Xti. 1686,
Etatis suæ 70."

Rawl. MS. B. 400 f., p. 287 b.

^u "He afterwards applied himself to the study and practice physick."—Calamy's *Life of Baxter and Account of Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii. p. 542, Lond., 1713.

1687, June 1st. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD^v, M.A., presented by Henry, Earl of Lichfield, on the death of John Beckingham.

1688, March 8th. THOMAS BATEMAN^z, M.A., presented by the Earl of Lichfield, on the cession of Francis Haslewood.

1689, Dec. 13th. JOHN NAYLOR^y, M.A., presented by Henry, Earl of Lichfield, on the resignation of Thomas Bateman; died in 1704.

1704, July 25th. WILLIAM EVANS^z, presented by Henry, Earl of Lichfield, on the death of John Naylor; died in 1708.

1708, Dec. 11th. DANIEL STACEY^a, M.A., presented by

^v Oxf. Dioc. Inst. Books.

^z Ibid.

^y Ibid. His monument is a white marble diamond set in freestone near the porch, with this inscription:—

“ Juxta
Depositum
JOH. NAYLOR,
Coll. Univ. Socii et hujus
Ecclesiæ Vicarii . obiit
Jun. xxix. A.D. MDCCIV.
Ætatis 49.
Maxime abjectus
in domo
Domini.”

The allusion in these last words is to the tenth verse of the eighty-fourth Psalm, which in the Vulgate is, “Elegi abjectus esse in domo Dei Mei.”

^a Oxf. Dioc. Inst. Books.

^b ^a Ibid. He was the son of Joseph Stacy, of Oxford, tanner, paup., and was Fellow of Magdalen College, from 1692 to 1721. He died suddenly, being “struck with a dead palsy at Enstone.” Some extracts from Hearne’s *Diary*, relating to him, are given in *A Register of Magd.*

Henry, Earl of Clarendon, on the death of William Evans; died in 1721.

1721, June 20th. THOMAS SKEELER^b, M.A., presented by Henry, Earl of Lichfield, on the death of Daniel Stacey; died in 1763.

1763, June 20th. GEORGE SHEPPARD^c, B.A., presented by Henry, Earl of Lichfield, on the death of Thomas Skeeler; died in 1784^d.

1774, July 28th. GEORGE SHEPPARD^c, presented by the

Coll., by Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D., 1853, p. 103. His monument was a large blue stone in the nave, with the inscription:—

“H. S. E.

DANIEL STACEY, S.T.D.,
Socius et Theologiæ Professor

Collegii Sanctæ M.

In Universitate Oxon.

et

Hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius,

Obiit 20 Apr, 1721,

Ætæ 56.”

Jord. *East.*, p. 197.

^b Oxf. Dioc. Inst. Books. He was also Vicar of Lewknor, Oxon., in 1742.

^c Ibid.

^d On a low tomb in the middle of the churchyard is this inscription:—

“In

Memory of the Rev^d.

MR. GEORGE SHEPPARD,

Who died March the 8th,

1784,

Aged 74 years;

also

HANNAH his wife,

Died April the 1st, 1793,

Aged 77 years.”

^e Oxford Dioc. Inst. Books.

Earl of Lichfield on the cession of the said George Sheppard.

1784, July 11th. SAMUEL NASH^f, presented by Charles Dillon, Esq., on the death of George Sheppard; died in 1830.

1830, March 1st. JAMES ANTHONY SAVAGE^g, presented by Viscount Dillon, on the death of Samuel Nash.

1830, Sept. 23rd. JOSEPH SIBLEY^h, presented by Viscount Dillon, on the resignation of James Anthony Savage; died in 1840.

1840, Aug. 15th. JOHN JORDANⁱ, B.A., presented by Viscount Dillon on the death of Joseph Sibley.

THE CHURCH.

The church bears the dedication of St. Kenelm^k, whose festival in the Sarum Calendar is placed on July 17th. The parish feast, however, is kept at Enstone on the first Sunday after Old Michaelmas Day, but this difference of time in observing it does not prove that the dedication of the church is not the one which is assigned. In the 28th year of King Henry VIII., 1536, a decree was made in Convoca-

^f Ibid. He was also Vicar of the adjoining parish of Great Tew. He published a volume of poems, printed at Oxford, which bears evident signs of the mental derangement by which he was afflicted; but it also shews that he had an eye and ear keenly sensitive to the sights and sounds of natural objects.

^g Ibid.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k Ecton's *Thesaurus*, 1742; Bacon's *Liber Regis*, 1786.

tion, and confirmed by the King's authority, in which it was ordained :—

“That the feest of the dedicacyon of the Church shall in all places throughout this realm be celebrated and kept on the fyrst Sunday of the Moneth of Octobre for ever, and upon none other day. Item, that the feest of the patrone of every church within this realm, called commonly the Church holy-day, shall not from henceforth be kepte or observed as a holy-day, as heretofore hath been used, but that it shall be lawfull^m, &c.”

And, therefore, when the village feast, as Burne states, is—

“observed on the first or second Sunday after Michaelmas, in these we may doubt a translation of time by virtue of the said Injunction of King Henry VIII., or by a prevailing custom of postponing such solemnity to the end of harvestⁿ.”

St. Kenelm was the son of Cœnulph, King of Mercia, and on succeeding to his father's kingdom at the early age of seven, was put to death by order of his sister Quendreda, to whose care he had been entrusted, A.D. 819. But as he was a pious child, the place of his murder, according to the legend, was discovered by an angel, and he became honoured as a martyr. His body was translated with great pomp to the abbey of Winchcomb. Seven churches are dedicated in his honour, all of which are within the ancient kingdom of Mercia^o, one of these being the church of Minster

^m Gibson's *Codex Jur. Eccles.*, vol. i. p. 26, ed. 1713.

ⁿ Burn's *Eccl. Law*, “Church ;” p. 338, ed. 1842.

^o *Calendar of the Anglican Church*, p. 252, Oxf. 1851.

Lovel in this diocese. His emblem is a king holding a lily^p.

The present building is of mixed styles, and consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, a tower at the west end, and a porch^q on the south side. The chancel, of which the walls are presumed to be of Early English date from the string-course of that character which runs along them on the exterior, has Perpendicular windows, square-headed, on the north and south sides, with a modern one at the east end, which is apparently an imitation of an Early English window of three lights in that position. This contains the remains of some painted glass, the left hand light having the Adoration of the Shepherds, the central the Crucifixion, and the right hand the Ascension. It has inscribed, "A Hall, 1637." The nave has late Early English piers on the north side, alternately circular and octagonal, the latter with deeply-fluted sides and capitals. The clerestory windows are Perpendicular. In the north aisle is a Norman doorway, which is now walled up, and at the east end what was formerly a chapel, with a large arch opening into the nave just in front of the chancel-arch, of Perpendicular date. The windows are late Perpendicular^r.

^p Husenbeth's *Emblems of Saints*, p. 98, Lond., 1860.

^q "By an ancient custom christenings and weddings were always performed here in the porch, and women were churched there."—(Murray's *Handbook, Berks, Bucks, and Oxfordshire*, 1860, p. 210.)

^r At the time of Dr. Rawlinson's visit the east window had "three figures, not improbably those of an abbot, and on each side of him a monk." These have disappeared.

The piers on the south side are of late or transition Norman work. The south aisle is of Perpendicular work, of different dates, and there is a large arch similar to that in the north aisle; the south windows are large and good. The earlier of the two chapels at the east end of this has an Altar with reredos under a window of three lights, but the Altar-stone has been removed^s. There is another large arch opening into the chancel, and traces of the rood-loft still remain in the walled-up staircase. The chapel on the west of this is now continuous with it. There is a piscina of Early English character. These two form the present south aisle, which terminates with the east wall of the porch, in which there is a doorway leading by a narrow flight of stone steps into a priest's chamber, of Perpendicular date, over the porch. The aisle is narrowed for the rest of its length towards the west, and has an Early English window at the end. The buttresses to the south wall were put up in 1831. The south doorway inside the porch is of fine Norman work, with bold moulding. The tower is of later date, and was in process of building between 1531 and 1546, as appears from bequests which were made at the time. Parnell Wisdom, by his will, dated Dec. 12, 1531, left "to the building of the steeple xx^s.;" John Mason, by his will, dated July 13, 1532, left "to the building of the tower 3s. 4d.;" William Sleamaker, c. 1536, left "to the edifying of the steple x^s.;"

^s There is an engraving of this in *The Glossary of Architecture*.

and John Huchyns, by his will, dated April 3, 1546, left "to the reparac'ons of the steple and bells 6s. 8d." The tower contains a clock made by Dent, the gift of Mrs. Oakley, of Enstone, in 1857. There is a peal of six bells, all of which were re-cast by the Taylors, at their foundry in Oxford, in 1831. The west doorway is from a design by George E. Street, Esq., who was the architect at the restoration of the church in 1856. The font is of Perpendicular date. The iron-work on the font-cover is also from a design by Mr. Street, and was given by the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, to whom the hamlet of Chalford belongs. There is remaining over the chancel-arch the bell-cot of the Sanctus Bell. The Little Bell in the tower appears from the parish accounts to have been re-hung in 1769^t. The present east window is about to be replaced by one of stained glass from Messrs. Clayton and Bell, by the Dowager Lady Dillon, to commemorate her husband, the late Lord Dillon, and to be a memorial of the interest which he felt in the welfare of the parish at the time of his death.

There was an endowment for the maintenance of a light in the church, which was taken by the Crown. By the thirty-seventh of King Henry VIII., chapter four^u, the chantries and other like foundations were given to the King, who had power at any time to issue commissioners to seize those endowments, and

^t Jord. *Enst.*, p. 389.

^u Gibson, vol. ii. p. 1245.

take them into his possession; but this being in the last year of his reign, there were several of these which were not seized by virtue of any such commission, and, therefore, by the first of Edward VI., chapter fourteen^{*}, the chantries which were in being five years before the session of the Parliament, then holden, and not in the actual possession of Henry VIII., were adjudged to be, and were vested in the King. In this Act there is express mention of endowments for a light which were not named in the previous one, for in the fifth section[†] it is provided that the King—

“Shall have, hold, perceive, and enjoy for ever all lands, tenements, rents, and other hereditaments, which by any manner of assurance, will, wills, devise, or otherwise, at any time heretofore had, made, suffered, knowledged, or declared, were given, assigned, or appointed to go, or be employed wholly to the finding or maintenance of any anniversary or obit, or any like thing, intent, or purpose, or of any light or lamp, in any church or chapel, to have continuance for ever, which hath been kept or maintained within five years next before the said first day of this present Parliament.”

In accordance with this, the commission was issued which visited the churches of Oxfordshire. The Report for Enstone is printed in the Appendix.

A parochial library[‡] formerly had its place in the

^{*} Gibson, vol. ii. p. 1253.

[†] *Ibid.*, p. 1256.

[‡] The preservation and management of parochial libraries was provided by 7 Anne, cap. 14.—The list of books is from *Jord. East.*, p. 372.

chapel at the east end of the north aisle, in which the books were fastened by chains. Some remnants of this are preserved, and consist of the first and second volumes of Foxe's Book of Martyrs, (London 1596,) bound in one, imperfect; a volume of Treatises on the Romish Controversy by John White, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, (London, 1613-24,) imperfect; a volume of Sermons by Thomas Adams, (London, 1629); a volume of the works of the author of the Whole Duty of Man, (London, 1683, Oxford, 1624,) the gift of Sir Edward Waldo, of Pinner, in Middlesex; a Companion to the Temple, by Thomas Comber, D.D., (London, 1684,) the gift of Thomas Martin, of Rousham, imperfect; a Collection of Cases and other Discourses, (London, 1694,) the gift of Dr. Charles Aldworth, Savilian Professor; a volume of Sermons, wanting the title-page, and the Rule of Faith, (London, 1701,) by Archbishop Tillotson, the gift of a member of the family of Keck, of Great Tew.

The church formerly contained a large number of monumental inscriptions, both on the floor and the walls; but several of these were removed on the repair of the church in 1856, in order that a new pavement of an uniform pattern might be laid down, and were placed underneath the seats or the new tiles. This was done with a general agreement on the part of those who were interested in them, so far as it could be ascertained. But it would seem that consent must have been given to the removal under a misconception, inasmuch as these memorials, being

under the protection of the law, could not have been legally so removed and disposed. It has been stated on high authority^a, and the remark is applicable to monuments in churches at that time, that "There can be no doubt whatever, that no one can lawfully deface any monumental inscription:" the statement being made on a full consideration of the subject.

So many of the inscriptions as can be obtained, either as at present existing, or as recorded, are as follows :—

On a black marble gravestone^b in the chancel, in capitals :—

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
GEORGE COLE, OF BUCKISH,
IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON, ESQ.,
AND WAS HERE INTERRED
THE 31ST DAY OF JULY,
ANNO D'NI, 1678,
AGED 48."

On a large black marble gravestone :—

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
SIR GEORGE STONEHOUSE,
BARONET, THE ONLY SON OF
SIR JOHN STONEHOUSE,
BARONET, OF AMERDEN HALL, IN YORK,
BY DAME ELIZABETH HIS WIFE,
THE DAUGHTER OF
GEORGE COLE, ESQUIRE,

^a C. S. Greaves, *The Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Acts*, 1861, p. 191, note. The preservation of monumental inscriptions has been extended by statute in regard to those in churchyards.

^b Rawl. MS. B. 400 b., p. 287.

OF BUCKISH, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE

13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1695,

AGED 16.

HERE ALSO LIETH THE BODY OF

DAME ELIZ. STONEHOUSE,

WHO DIED JULY 20TH,

1718."

The stone, as above, is in memory of Sir George Stonehouse, son of Sir John Stonehouse, whose father, Sir George Stonehouse, had surrendered^c the original patent of creation, and had obtained a new one in 1670, entailing the title upon his second and third sons, John and James, and excluding his eldest son George, whom he had disinherited. It would seem that Sir John Stonehouse again married after the death of his wife Elizabeth, and had another son, who became Sir John Stonehouse, the seventh baronet of the original creation which did not become extinct, and the third of the new, and who died in 1773. This family is represented by Sir Timothy Vansittart Stonehouse, who married a daughter of the late James B. West, Member of Parliament for the city of Dublin, and who has two sons.

On another black marble gravestone^d :—

" HERE LIETH THE BODY OF

ANNE COLE,

WIDOW, RELICK OF GEORGE

COLE, ESQ., WHO DEPARTED THIS

LIFE, NOVEM. Y^e 1st,

ANNO DOM. 1710."

^c See Burke's *Peer. and Bar.*

^d Rawl. MS., p. 289.

On diamond-shaped blue stones in the chancel:—

“H. S. E.
GRACE
FILIA H. ET M.
COLE,
QUÆ OB^t XX. DEC^{ris}.
A.D. 1702.
ÆTATIS QUARTA.
TALIUM EST REGNUM CÆLORUM*.”

“H. S. E.
GEORGIUS
FILIUS H. ET M.
COLE,
QUI OB^t XXIII. MAII
1703,
ÆT. SEPTIMO.
VENI VIDI
VICI^t.

“H. S. E.
GEORGIUS COLE,
NATUS JUNII NONO, 1707,
ET HIC SEPULTUS JULII
VICESIMO SEXTO,
1708.
BULLA EST VITA HUMANA†.”

“H. S. E.
THE BODY OF ELIZABETH COLE, DAUGHTER OF
THOMAS COLE, ESQ.,
OF RADWELL, IN THE COUNTY OF
HERTFORD.
SHE DIED NOV. 14, 1729.
AGED 70.”

* See St. Matt. xviii. 14, Vulg.

† See Suet. *Cæs.*, xxvii.

‡ Compare “Cogitans esse properandum, quod, ut dicitur, si est homo bulla, eo magis senex;” (Varro *De re rust.*, lib. i. c. 1,) Πομφόλυξ ὁ ἀνθρώπος, the Greek proverb; and see Jer. Taylor’s *Holy Dying*, c. i., sect. 1, where the thought is dwelt upon.

In the chancel :—

“HERE LIETH THE BODY OF EDWARD COLE, OF BUCKISH, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON, ESQ., WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 17TH OF DECEMBER, 1756, AGED 67; AND ALSO THE BODY OF SOPHIA COLE, WIDOW AND RELICT OF THE SAID EDWARD COLE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1757, AGED 47. SHE WAS DAUGHTER OF HUGH PARKER, ESQ., ELDEST SON OF SIR HENRY PARKER, OF HONINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK, BARONET, AND SISTER TO THE PRESENT SIR HENRY JOHN PARKER, BARONET^h.”

This family is now represented by the Earl of Enniskillen, and has been traced and described by James Edwin Cole, Esq.ⁱ, Barrister-at-Law, of Easthorpe Court, Wigtoft, in Lincolnshire, who is shewn to be descended from Sir John Cole, who was present at the battle of Agincourt. Johanna, a daughter of George and Anne Cole, mentioned above, married into the family of Loggin, of Warwickshire and Devonshire, in the early part of the last century, and William Loggin, who married Mary Marshall, was descended from her. This branch of the family is represented by Nicholas Marshall Loggin, Esq., of Beaminster, in Dorsetshire. The Rev. Potter Cole, who was born at Enstone in 1705^j, is noticed^k in the following terms :—

“The Messrs. Lysons, in their ‘History of Devon,’ part ii., p. 570, speak of the Rev. Potter Cole having been lord of the manor of Woolfardisworthy, near Bideford, and state that he died at the age of ninety-seven, having been Vicar of Hawkes-

^h The seat of the present Baronet is at Melford Hall, in Sussex. Burke's *Peer. and Bar.*

ⁱ *The Genealogy of the family of Cole*; Lond., J. R. Smith, 1867, P.P.

^j *Jord. Enst.*, p. 361. ^k *Notes and Queries*, vol. xi. p. 407, 1855.

bury, Gloucestershire, seventy-three years. This is confirmed with some particulars of this estimable man, who died March 24, 1802, in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for April, 1802, p. 376. . . . Mr. Cole is said never, during his whole incumbency, to have been one month at a time out of his parish; and with many virtues, his unbounded charity and kindness to his poor parishioners deserve particular mention, especially in the time of great distress, when the quartern loaf of 4 lb. 5½ oz. was at the enormous price of 1s. 10½d., at which it was fixed by the assize on March 5, 1801."

On a marble monument in the north wall of the chancel:—

"BENEATH ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS OF ANNE,
WIFE OF JOHN PHILLIPS, OF ENSTONE,
AGED 22 YEARS.

ALSO IN A GRAVE IN THE CHURCH YARD
LIE THE REMAINS OF JOHN PHILLIPS, ESQ., OF ENSTONE,
WHO DIED MARCH 31st, 1853, AGED 67 YEARS¹."

On removing the pavement of the chancel for repair in 1856, a large stone was found with the inscription:—

"HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF JOHN CHILDE, ESQUIRE, DECEASED
14TH OF OCTOBER, A.D. . . . ÆTATIS SUÆ . . ."

The dates were illegible, but the year 1624 has been supplied from the Register of Burials by the Rev. J. Jordan^m.

On blue diamond stones in the chancel are inscriptions which commemorate—

THOMAS WALKER, who died July 15th, 1758.

¹ Several members of this family are buried at Little Compton in Gloucestershire.

^m *Enst.*, p. 353.

SARAH, wife of Thomas Walker, who died May 32nd, 1754, aged 60 years.

JOSEPH WALKER, who died May 18th, 1776, aged 60 years.

MARY, wife of Joseph Walker, who died September 8th, 1773, aged 55 years.

ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Walker, who died Feb. 19th, 1818, aged 74 years.

JOHN, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Walker, who died November 8th, 1791, aged 16 years.

JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Walker, who died May 1st, 1804.

MARY, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Walker, who died July 25th, 1805, aged 28 years.

This family probably held the rectorial estate.

The stones which belonged to the family of Marshall had inscriptions, as followsⁿ:—

In the north chancel-aisle, the first on a long blue stone, the rest in blue diamonds:—

“HERE LIETH THE BODY
OF NICHOLAS MARSHALL, GENT.,
WHO DIED MARCH 20, 1761,
AGED 61 YEARS;

ALSO

THE BODY OF
ESTHER HIS WIFE, WHO
DIED DECEMBER 28, 17°,
AGED 63 YEARS.”

ⁿ These inscriptions are given from a MS. record, and paper of extracts, one of them having also the authority of Dr. Rawlinson, Rawl. MS. 400 b., p. 289, in the Bodleian. ° 17[70].

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF THE
REV. EDWARD MARSHALL,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
SEPTEMBER THE 18, 1798,
AGED 52 YEARS."

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
NICHOLAS MARSHALL, GENT.,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
OCTOBER 28, 1781⁹,
AGED 55 YEARS."

"HERE
LIETH THE BODY OF
ELEANOR, WIFE OF
NICHOLAS MARSHALL, GENT.,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
MARCH 8, 1832,
AGED 87 YEARS."

"HERE
LIETH THE BODY OF
ELIZABETH MARSHALL.
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE
MAY 1ST, A.D. 1742,
AGED 87
YEARS."

In the north aisle, continued from the chancel-
aisle :—

"HERE
LIETH THE BODY OF
MARY MARSHALL.
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE
NOVEMBER THE 18, A.D. 1740,
AGED 74
YEARS."

^p 59, Reg. of Bapt. and Bur.

⁹ 1791, Reg. of Bur.

“HERE
LIETH THE BODY OF
STEPHEN MARSHALL, GENT.
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE
NOVEMBER THE 11TH^r, A.D. 1719,
AGED 50
YEARS.”

“IN
MEMORY OF
PRISCILLA, WIFE OF
THE REV.
EDWARD MARSHALL,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 12 DAY OF AUGUST,
1804,
AGED 29 YEARS.”

“HERE
LIETH THE BODY OF MARY,
THE WIFE OF
STEPHEN MARSHALL, GENT.
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE
FEBY. THE 21, A.D. 1744¹,
AGED 80
YEARS.”

“IN
MEMORY OF
WALTER LONG,
SON OF
NICHOLAS AND ELEANOR MARSHALL, GENT.,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
APRIL 4, A.D. 1805,
AGED 25 YEARS.”

^r Nov. 1, Reg. of Bur.

^s March 21, 1740, Reg. of Bur.

“IN
 MEMORY OF
 MARY LOGGIN,
 WIFE OF THE REV.
 W. LOGGIN, OF BUCKISH, DEVON,
 AND DAUGHTER OF
 NICHOLAS AND ELEANOR MARSHALL,
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 OCT. 20, A.D. 1808,
 AGED 27 YEARS.”

“In the North Ile, near the Vestry door, on a black
 marble gravestone:—

“HERE
 LYETH THE BODY
 OF
 NICHOLAS MARSHALL, GENT.^t,
 WHO DEPARTED THIS
 LIFE JULY 1st,
 ANNO DOMINI 1713,
 IN THE SEVENTY-THIRD
 YEAR OF HIS AGE.”

“UNDERNEATH THIS PEW
 LYETH THE BODY OF THE REV.
 NICHOLAS MARSHALL HACKER, M.A.,
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 MARCH 11TH, 1827,
 AGED 58 YEARS.”

On a marble monument on the north wall is an
 inscription in memory of

The Rev. NICHOLAS MARSHALL HACKER, M.A., who
 was born in 1768, and died in 1827; the Rev. THOMAS
 OAKLEY, B.A., who was born in 1769, and died in
 1853; and ESTHER OAKLEY, widow of the above-

^t Rawl. MS.

named, who was born in 1772, and died in 1861, whose tomb is in the churchyard, a flat stone with a cross.

In the nave, on a small square brass inserted in the stone covering the grave, was this inscription ^u :—

“IN THE MEMORY OF ABIGAIL, LATE WIFE OF THE REV. MR. WILCOCKSON, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY THE 19TH, 1734, AND IN THE 20TH YEAR OF HER AGE.

“Beneath this stone there lieth a faithful wife,
Call'd hence by death while in the prime of life.
Beauty and innocence in her combin'd,
As that the body this adorn'd the mind.
These lovely virtues that enrich the soul,
Truth, modesty, and candour crown the whole.”

“At the western end of the nave, on a blue diamond, was the inscription ^x :—

“REV. HENRY CARVER, LL.D., RECTOR OF BREDDICOTE, WORCESTERSHIRE; VICAR OF FARNHAM, SURREY; PREBENDARY OF LICHFIELD; DIED MAY 29, 1799, AGED 34.”

“In the S. Isle joyning to the Chancell and body, is an altar monument joyning to the wall, having the effigies thereon of a man kneeling [before a desk], all in free-stone, and underneath is this written :—

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF STEVEN WISDOME^y, WHO DE-

^u Jord. *Enst.*, p. 199. Mr. Wilcockson was Vicar of Sandford as well as Curate of Enstone: he died in 1736. See Rev. E. Marshall's *Sandford*, p. 42. 1866.

^x Jord. *Enst.*, p. 369. The age is stated to be 39, in the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

^y In 1634, Edward Wisdom had two messuages, and four yard lands in Church Enstone.—Ditchley Papers.

CEASED THE 23 DAY OF APRILL, WHOSE BODY RESTETH HERE IN
HOPES OF A JOYFULL RESURRECTION, AN. DOM. 1633."

"On a loose marble y^t layes upon the tombe:—

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF STEVEN WISDOME, THE SON OF
THOMAS WISDOME, WHO DECEASED THE 22^d DAY OF APRILL, AND
HAVING GIVEN X. POUND TO REMAINE FOR THE USE OF THE POORE
FOR EVER, THE ONE HALF OF THE USE ON S. STEVEN'S DAY, AND Y^e
OTHER ON S^t JOHN BAPTIST'S DAY, BY THE VICKER AND CHURCH-
WARDENS OF THE PARISH, AN. 1633^a."

"In a South Ile, on a white free stone grave-
stone:—

"Sub hoc lapide
juxta cineres dilectissimæ Conjugis
requiescunt ossa RICHARDI EYANS, Gen.,
ex qua duos suscepit filios, quatuorque
gnatos^b, conjugalis tori castissima pignora,
in quibus adhuc vivunt superstites;
qui postquam annum compleverat
quadagesimum quartum in fatalem
incidit morbum, quem Rheumatismum
vocitarunt hunc temporis, Epidemicum,
et cæca mortis raptus invidia, quæ
vel dignissimis nescit parcere,
animam exhalavit Oct. 3, 1677.
Gratulor extremo conjux charissima morbo,
Communem tecum qui dedit esse rogam.
Dimidia jacui, te rapta, parte perempta,
Et miser extiteram debilis umbra mea^c.
Sordida terra vale, post hanc nil dulce relictum;
Nempe mihi superest unica vita mori^d."

"On a flat marble in y^e said Isle:—

^a "Before 'tis said 23."

^b Wood MS. E. 1, f. 155 b.; and comp. Rawl. MS. B. 400, f. 289 b.

^c "gnatas."—Jord. *Enst.*, p. 373.

^e "mei."—*Ibid.*

^d Rawl. MS. B. 400 b. f. 287.

"MARGARET, THE WIFE OF RICHARD EYANS, DAU. AND ONLIE CHILD OF JOSHUA AISGILL*, DR. OF DIV., AND HESTER HIS WIFE, AGED 41; DEPARTED THIS LIFE JUL. 1, AN. 1675.

"Impal. { On a fess, 3 roundells, a greyhound.
Current in cheif: Eyans.
Fess int. 3 asses' heads coup'd: Aisgill.

"On a black marble gravestone:—

"RICARDUS EYANS,
ARMIGER, OBIT JULII 29,
ANNO DNI. 1709†.
AGED 51.

"On another black marble gravestone:—

"HERE LYES ELIZABETH,
LATE WIFE OF RICHARD EYANS, ESQ., BY WHOME
SHE HAD EIGHT SONS AND FIVE DAUGHTERS, OF WHICH NINE
WERE LIVING AT HER DECREASE, VIZ. FIVE SONS AND FOUR
DAUGHTERS; SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE,
SEP^r. 21, ANNO DOM. 1707,
ÆTATIS SUE 51.

"Two of their children had tombstones with these inscriptions:—

"MARY, THE DAUGHTER OF RICHARD EYANS, GENT., AND ELISABETH HIS WIFE, WAS BORN JULY 17, AND DIED Y^e 28 OF THE SAME MONETH, 1696.

"HERE LIETH INTERRED THE BODY OF JOSEPH, SONE OF RICHARD AND ELIZABETH EYANS, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, 1687."

In 1654, a conveyance was made by the Earl of Downe and his trustees to John Cary of Ditchley, and the first-named Richard Eyans, described as of Charlbury, of a messuage and two yard lands in Church

* Rawl.; Aiskill, Wood's MSS. C. 10, f. 61; Hisgill, Jordan's *Enst.*, p. 373. † f. 287 b. ‡ Jord. *Enst.*, p. 374.

Enstone, the purchase money being fourscore and ten pounds. From the circumstance that this deed is in the possession of the Rev. E. Marshall, it is probable that the land conveyed became afterwards a portion of the estate, now belonging to him.

Dr. Rawlinson remarks of the grandson of the above Richard^h:—"Captain Eyans has a seat and good estate in this parish and at Charlbury." The house is noticed by Dr. Plot in the list which accompanies the Map, in his "Natural History of Oxfordshire." The copyhold estate in Church Enstone, which was held by this family, is now the freehold property of Lord Dillon, to whose predecessors it reverted in the last century. The residence formerly stood within the precincts of the present grounds attached to the vicarage.

On a marble monument in the east wall of the south aisle is this inscription:—

"SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. RICHARD GODDARD,
OF SWINDON, WILTS., AND FOR SOME
YEARS RESIDING AT BROADSTONE HILL,
WHO DIED AUGUST 25, 1844,
AGED 57.

LAMENTED BY A NUMEROUS CIRCLE OF FRIENDS."

The Rev. R. Goddard had been a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. He was subsequently Rector of Draycot Foliat, and Vicar of Kemble, in Wiltshire. He was a younger son of Ambrose Goddard, who was Member of Parliament for the above county from 1772 until 1806ⁱ.

^h MS. B. 400 f., fol. 73 b.

ⁱ See Burke's *Commoners*.

“On a fair white marble monument fixed to a southward (*sic*) [now in the north aisle] adorned with an urn on the top between two boys holding trumpets in their hands, and sable 3 round Buckles argent:—

“NEAR THIS PILLAR LIETH THE BODY OF
MR. BENJAMIN MARTEN, OF RADFORD, SON OF
THOMAS MARTEN, OF ROWSHAM, GENT., WHO, BESIDES MANY
WORKS OF CHARITY IN HIS LIFE, GAVE BY HIS LAST
WILL 120 POUNDS TO BUY LANDS, THE INCOME WHEREOF HE
ORDER'D TO BE LAID OUT ON MEAT TO BE DISTRIBUTED
TO TWENTY POOR PARISHIONERS OF ENSTON,
FIVE OF WHOM ARE TO BE INHABITANTS OF RADFORD.

HE DIED FEB. 4, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$,

AGED 47 YEARS^k.”

The estate which was thus bequeathed, consists at the present time of eight acres of land, or thereabouts, in the parish of Kiddington, which were made over in 1728, and Longcroft Close, or Poor's Close, in the hamlet of Gagingwell, containing one acre, which was purchased in 1730. The rents are applied in compliance with the instructions which are recorded on the monument.

“On a black marble gravestone towards the west end, in cap^l:—

“HERE LIETH THE
BODY OF NATHANIEL KINCH,
SON OF DANIEL KINCH, BY
ELIZABETH HIS WIFE.
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE,
FEB. Y^e 27, ANNO DOM.
1714,
IN THE TWENTY-THIRD
YEAR OF HIS AGE.”

^k Rawl. MSS. B. 400 b., f. 288.

^l Rawl. MSS.

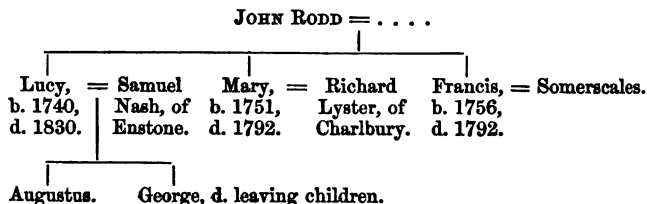
One of this family was a farmer of some repute at the time of Arthur Young's visit, and is mentioned with commendation in his "Agricultural Survey of Oxfordshire, 1809."

In the north aisle were the inscriptions^m :—

"J. F. 1703. T. F. 1741 :"

in memory of Joan Fortnam, of Lidstone, and her son Thomas.

In the south aisle were tombstones with small crossesⁿ in memory of some members of the families of Lyster and Somerscales, there buried. The following sketch shews the descent from the Rev. John Rodd, D.D., Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.



Near the above Mrs. Lyster, was buried a son who lost his life at the storming of Guadaloupe, when it was taken by the English in 1815. The Lysters are said to have been of the same family with Lord Ribblesdale.

On the entrance of the church is a monument to Reuben Stephens, aged 82, a tenant of the Chalford farm.

^m Jord. *Enst.*, p. 199.

ⁿ *Ibid.*, p. 354.

Other inscriptions are given in the notes to the list of vicars.

In the churchyard are numerous memorials of former inhabitants, who for the most part were members of families which were located here, and which in several instances still remain, while others were mere casual sojourners, as farm tenants or as servants. The tombs of Nathaniel Parsons, who died in 1855, and John Jolly, who died in 1862, record the names of proprietors.

The narrow pathway leading from the churchyard towards Heythrop is called 'The Ture,' which may be allied to the Anglo-Saxon *thyrel*, *thyr*, *thirel*, (as *nædl-thirel*, 'the eye of a needle') from the verb *thirlian*. The street in Oxford, called the Turl, which is supposed both by Lye and Dr. Bosworth to belong to the same root, is thought by some writers to have been derived from the name of an inhabitant.

CUSTOMS OF THE CHURCH.

It is the custom to ring the Pancake Bell on Shrove Tuesday. This is commonly supposed to be a lingering reminiscence of the ringing of a bell on that day in order to give notice of confession previously to the beginning of Lent. But it has also been stated*, that—

“when Lent was kept by strict abstinence from flesh-meat all through the forty days, it was customary on Shrove Tuesday to use up all the dripping, lard, and grease, in the

* It is so stated by F. C. H. (a Romish ecclesiastic), in *Notes and Queries*, Qy. S. vi. 405, 1864.

making of pancakes; and that to consume all, it was usual to call in the apprentice boys, and others about the house; and that they were summoned by a bell, which was naturally called the 'Pancake Bell.'"

The custom of performing certain services in the porch, in accordance with the directions of the Sarum Manual, has been already mentioned in the description of the church, and the practice of strewing the open seats with hay^a will be noticed hereafter^r in treating of the church estate, a portion of which was assigned for this purpose.

THE PARISH REGISTERS.

The dates and condition of the early parochial registers formed the subject of a Parliamentary enquiry at the census of 1830. The Report^s of the Registers belonging to the parish of Enstone, is:—

"No. I. (Parchment), Bap., Bur., Marr., 1558—1626.

"No. II. (Parchment), Bap., 1654—1684; Bur., 1654—1677; Marr., 1654—1679.

"No. III. (Parchment), Bap., 1685—1757; Bur., 1689—1757; Marr., 1689—1726.

"No. IV. Bap., Bur., 1758—1783.

"No. V. Bap., 1783—1812.

"No. VI. Bur., 1783—1811.

"Nos. VII., VIII. Marr., 1755—1812."

^a So it was enjoined at Abingdon that "Homo sacristarii scirpum ad ornatum ecclesiæ, in dominio abbatis et militum et omnium aliorum accipiet, non illato damno pratorum vel segetum."—(*Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, ii. 379.)

^r p. 74.

^s *Population of Great Britain: Parish Register Abstract, England and Wales*, vol. iii. p. 255. 1831.

Some points may be observed in this list. The registers commence with the year 1558. Additional precaution for the proper keeping of them had been taken just before this date. In 1555, at the National Synod[†] held by Cardinal Pole, it was directed, that the following particulars were to be observed by the bishops at their visitations :—

“If the parish priest had a register with the names of those who were baptized, of the sponsors, of the married and the dead?”

The same was noticed in the Cardinal's articles touching the clergy, in 1557.

In all the registers there is a break of some years previously to 1654, in which year they recommence. In the confusion of that period the parish registers had become neglected, but an Act was passed in 1653, which directed, that on or before the twenty-second of September in that year, an officer should be appointed for each parish, called the Parish Register, who should have charge of the respective registers.

The registers were all new in 1783. By an Act passed in the twenty-third year of George III., it was directed that after the first of October in that year, a stamp duty should be paid on all entries, for which a proper register was to be provided.

The registers all cease with the years 1811 or 1812. In the fifty-second year of George III., an Act was

[†] T. S. Burn, *The History of Parish Registers in England*, p. 15, Lond., 1862. See also pp. 26, 34, 35.

passed for the improvement of parish registers, which was to come into operation after the thirty-first of December of that year, from which time the new form of register provided in the Act was to be used.

On comparing the Parliamentary Report with that given by the Rev. J. Jordan in his "*Parochial History of Enstone*," there appears a difference in the two accounts. In the Parliamentary Report there is seen to be a break in the marriage registers of twenty-nine years, between 1726 and 1755, which does not appear in Mr. Jordan's, who describes these registers as extending from 1689 to 1753, and as recommencing in the following year. Mr. Jordan also has a break of twelve years between 1677 and 1689, while the Parliamentary Report has one only of ten years, between 1679 and 1689.

The later registers do not require particular notice. Mr. Jordan's "*History*" supplies many extracts of interest.

THE CHURCH ESTATE AND OTHER CHARITIES.

The Report^a of the Charity Commissioners in 1825, contains a full account of these estates. The Church Estate is held by feoffees, and the rents are received by the churchwardens. The earliest deed which is cited in evidence of the title is dated in 1588. The estate had been vested in Richard Comyn and others by the gift and feoffment of William Sleamaker, and was at that date conveyed by them to John Child and others

^a Vol. xii. p. 249.

for the uses assigned, the above-named William Sleamaker being possibly the original legal donor of the estate for the charitable use assigned. This has long been an opinion entertained in the parish, but not supported by other evidence than such as may be derived from the description in the conveyance above cited. This, however, may seem to have been the opinion of the Rev. John Naylor^z, Vicar in 1689, who protested against the trustees, unless they "doe proceed according to the donor's will." The estate is described as having been "from time immemorial" appropriated in this manner.

The administration of the proceeds arising from it was settled by two decrees of Commissioners, dated respectively at Banbury in 1602, and at Witney in 1701, which provided for the successive appointment of feoffees, for the expenditure of the rents upon the repair of the nave and body of the church, the relief of the poor inhabitants, and other little charitable uses, for the investment of funds remaining over, and for the rendering of an annual account before the minister and six substantial men of the parish on November the first. In the Report of 1825, after stating the way in which the funds were managed at that time, the Commissioners express a very decided opinion that the income of the estate should not be employed upon other expenses than those which strictly belong to "repairs and ornaments," such as visitation fees, which should be defrayed by a church-rate, in order that

^z Jord. *Enst.*, p. 191.

a larger sum might remain for the relief of the poor. Another suggestion which was made, that a sum should be annually appropriated for the education of the poor, has been carried into effect.

The lands were then estimated at sixty-eight acres, with certain houses in addition, being two yard lands and one third in Cleveley, one acre and one rood also in Cleveley, two acres in Radford, and four acres in Neate Enstone, with a strip of land in Cleveley, of which the use had formerly been to provide hay to strew the open seats in the church.

The lands, which formerly consisted of various pieces dispersed over the open field, have been set out in an allotment, by which the uncertainty which once existed as to their position and extent is prevented for the future. A difficulty had for some time been felt in the identification of the lands, which had long been under the same occupation, and the question of determining the actual extent of the property was raised in 1840. Several years of litigation followed, and at length, under an order of reference, the present land was fixed on to constitute the estate, so far as the disputed portion had extended, with the rest which was not subject to arbitration.

The Commissioners of 1825 also instituted an inquiry into the estate belonging to Martin's Charity. The result of this was to the same effect with the notice of this property in the account of the monumental inscriptions⁷. Several small sums which had

⁷ See p. 67.

been given or left by Elizabeth Marshall, Stephen Wisdom, Richard Blunt, and one Scott, are mentioned as lost beyond recovery.

PARISH SCHOOL.

There is a school in union with the National Society, which was built on ground of which a lease was granted by the late Lord Dillon in 1837, for ninety-nine years. The amount of the grant awarded by the Lords of the Treasury, prior to the appointment of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, was £56. It is subject to Government inspection. When the character of the population of the parish is considered, it is evident that a school of as high a standard of excellence as in any agricultural district is required. The present condition in relation to the Committee of the Privy Council is that of an inspected but unaided school, there being no annual grant.

THE MARSHALL ESTATE.

A freehold estate consisting of five hundred and nineteen acres, one rood, and thirty-four poles, and having thereon a mill, residence, farm-house and buildings, and cottages, belongs to the Rev. Edward Marshall, of Sandford Manor House, as tenant in possession under the will of his father, the Rev. Edward Marshall Hacker, who died in 1839, having succeeded to his brother, the Rev. Nicholas M. Hacker, in 1827, both of whom had assumed the latter name. The family of Marshall appears to have been settled at,

and to have acquired property in, Little Tew, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and soon afterwards to be mentioned as owning property in the hamlet of Chalford also. This family continued to have a small estate in Little Tew for above a hundred years. The freehold property in that township was left by Ralph Marshall, who died in 1706, to his son Ralph, after which it cannot be traced. The executor's, or dead's, year's interest in the property, held by copy of Court Roll of Eton College, was given by the will of Nicholas Marshall, who died in 1713, to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, which was perhaps the termination of the copyhold estate, as it cannot be traced farther.

The name is first known in reference to property in Church Enstone from an estreat of the 17th of Charles I., 1641-2. In a copy of a Court Roll of 1643, there is a new grant from the Earl of Downe to Nicholas Marshall, and Nicholas his son, in reversion, of an estate which had been previously held by the former.

In the above-named estreat* of "the taxing of the two last of the four entire subsidies granted our said sovereign lord the King's Majesty at a Parliament holden at Westminster in the sixteenth year of his highness' reign," in which land is assessed at eight shillings, and goods at five shillings and fourpence in the pound, Ralph Marshall, of Enstone, is rated at sixteen shillings for land of the value of two pounds,

* Jord. *Enst.*, p. 454, as corrected from the Ditchley Papers.

and Nicholas Marshall at eight shillings for land of the value of one pound. The Copy of Court Roll referred to, as translated, is this :—

“The Manor of Enstone, with the members in the county of Oxford.

“At the Court Baron of the Most Noble Thomas Earl of Downe holden therein on the eighth day of March, in the year of our Sovereign Charles, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c., the nineteenth, and in the year of our Lord, 1643, it is thus enrolled :—

“To this court came Nicholas Marshall, son of Nicholas Marshall, and took of the lord of this manor in reversion two messuages and two yard lands and a half yard land of customary land with the appurtenances in Cherce Enston, lately in the tenure of the aforesaid Nicholas his father, to have and to hold the premises aforesaid with the appurtenances to the aforementioned Nicholas Marshall, the son, for the term of his life, at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the manor aforesaid, immediately after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of the said Nicholas his father, or whensoever it shall happen to be vacated and to come to the hands of the lord, by the rents, services, and customs therefore first due and accustomed.

“He gives to the lord for a fine thereof twenty shillings, and admittance is respited until.

“Ex. by me John Watson, Steward therein.”

Additional property is found to have been acquired soon after this, for in a valuation which was made of the whole parish in 1664, according to which a rate was raised in 1668, the assessment of the township of Church Enstone was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
George Cole, Esq. . . .	129	0	0
Richard Eyans, Gent. . . .	65	0	0
John Beckingham, Vicar	14	0	0
Nicholas Marshall	39	0	0
Widow Smith	1	0	0
Robert Righton	7	10	0
William Sanders	8	0	0
George Castell	1	10	0
Richard Jennings	1	10	0
	<hr/>		
	266	10	0*

The estates of Widow Smith, Righton, and Sanders, were afterwards purchased.

The property now belonging to this family appears to have been made up by various purchases, as from the family of Eyans, Drinkwater, and Margetts, besides those which have just been mentioned.

Quit rents to the sum of eight shillings and fourpence are paid from this estate.

The pedigree which is inserted will shew the descent of the family to the present time. It will appear from this, that the branch which remained at Little Tew became extinct there, as also that which removed to Ardley, while the descendants of the branch which was located at Church Enstone and Chalford exist, one of them being in possession of the estate. The

* From a paper in the possession of the writer. If the Cole property comprised the rectorial estate and no other, there would only be the Eyans estate to make up the bulk of the present manorial interest in the lands of the township. The valuation of the whole parish was £812 10s.

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property at Ardley, also in Oxfordshire, consisting of three hundred and seven acres, three roods, and twenty-seven poles, was conveyed by Ralph Marshall to Richard Young in 1746, and was purchased by Miss Anne Hind, of Ardley, in 1857.

The fountain in Marshall's Lane, as the road opposite to the house occupied by Mr. Daniel Boulter has long been named, was designed by George E. Street, Esq., and carved by Mr. Earp. It was placed in memory of Eliza Julia, the wife of the Rev. Edward Marshall, who died in 1856, and who was buried at St. Sepulchre's in Oxford. The inscription contains the verse from the Book of the Revelation: "I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely." (xxi. 6.) Some remains of Mrs. Marshall were printed for private circulation, as "A Memorial of E. J. M., Oxford, 1856."

THE WADHAM COLLEGE ESTATE.

The extent of the land belonging to Wadham College in this township is seven acres and twenty-five poles. It is a portion of an estate of which the greater part is in the hamlet of Gagingwell, and which consists of one hundred and eleven acres, and twenty-six poles. This does not form part of the common property of the College, but is held in trust by the College for the use assigned by the donor. Dr. Humphrey Hody, from whom this estate was derived, was born in 1659 at Adcomb, in Somersetshire, and was sent to Wadham College, of which he became a Fellow in

1684. He was author of a work^b which obtained a wide reputation on the text of the Old Testament and the early versions; carried on a long controversy with Dodwell, and took part^c in that which arose about the Convocation. He was appointed Regius Professor of Greek in 1699, and was made Arch-deacon of Oxford in 1701. He died in 1706, and was buried in the chapel of Wadham College, to which he was a great benefactor. The estate in the parish of Enstone above mentioned was derived from his benefaction. But information is wanting as to whether the estate was given by him, or was purchased subsequently to his death. The proceeds are applied in maintaining ten exhibitioners, four for the study of Hebrew, and six for the study of Greek, who are members of the college.

THE TITHING-MAN'S ACRE.

The Tithing-Man's Acre, as allotted in the Inclosure Award, consists of three roods and sixteen poles. This property has some peculiarity in the circumstances of its tenure. For as it was supposed, though erroneously, that the office of tithing-man ceased when the Tithe Commutation Act came into operation in the parish, 1841-6, no new appointment was subsequently made by the lord of the manor, it being an

^b *De Bibliorum textibus originalibus, versionibus Græcis, et Latina Vulgate*, libr. iv. fol. Oxon., 1705.

^c He published *A History of English Councils and Convocations, and of the Clergy sitting in Parliament*, 8vo., Lond., 1701.

office under his court^d, and in consequence of this neglect, Mr. Joseph Steel, who was tithing-man at the time, in default of a successor, remained in possession of the land. Mr. Steel considered that it became vested in him, as the last holder of the office, and he has subsequently dealt with it as his freehold.

POOR'S ALLOTMENT.

The Poor's Allotment under the inclosure, consists of fourteen acres, one rood, and seven poles, being "for the poor of the township of Church Enstone as aforesaid, entitled to the right of cutting fuel in the said lands and fields, in lieu of and full compensation for such right." The present trustees are the Rev. John Jordan, and the Rev. Edward Marshall.

^d "Tithing, Saxon *Theothung*, signifies," says Lambert, "the number or company of ten men, with their families, cast and knit together in a Society, all of them being bound to the King for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one principal person who of his office was called Theothungman, . . . but now he is nothing but a constable, for that old discipline of tithings is left long since."—(Blount's *Glossographia*, Lond., 1681.)

The title of the tithing-man in the records of the old manor courts is 'decennarius.' There does not appear to have been any recognised officer to whom by virtue of his office it belonged to set out the tithes. By the 2 and 3 of Edward VI. c. 13, it was provided, "that every of the King's subjects shall from henceforth truly and justly, without fraud or guile, divide, set out, yield, and pay all manner of their predial tithes in their proper kind as they rise and happen."—(Gibson, vol. ii. p. 729; compare p. 719.)

APPENDIX.

[*Note on the Pedigree, p. 29.*]

It has not been thought necessary in the present account to trace at length the pedigree of the family of Lee-Dillon, of which the ramifications are so numerous. The history of this family, as it has a place in the Peerage, is always accessible in the various works relating to that estate, while it is far too extensive an one for the plan of the present work.

[*See p. 67.*]

“Manerium de Enstone cum membris in comitatu Oxon.

“Curia Barronis prænobilis Thomæ comitis de Downe ibidem tenta, octavo die Martii anno regni domini nostri Caroli, Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ regis, fidei defensoris, &c., decimo nono, annoque Domini 1643 coram Johanne Watson, armigero, seneschallo ibidem sic irrotulatur.

“Ad hanc curiam venit Nicholas Marshall filius Nicholæ Marshall et cepit de domino hujus manerii in reversione duo messuagia et duas virgatas et dimidiam virgatam terræ customarii [*sic*] cum pertinentiis in Cherce Enston modo in tenura prædicti Nicholæ patris ejus, habendum et tenendum præmissa prædicta cum pertinentiis præfato Nicholæ Marshall filio pro termino vitæ suæ ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem manerii prædicti immediate post mortem sursum redditionem vel forisfacturam dicti Nicholæ patris ejus vel quandocunque vacari contigerit et ad manus domini pervenire, per redditus servitia ac consuetudines inde prius debita ac consueta. Dat domino de fine inde *xxs.* et admissio respectuatur quousque.

“Ex. per me Johannem Watson, Seneschallum ibidem.”

[*Note on the Pedigree, p. 78.*]

From the similarity of the arms, and from the frequent occurrence of Ralph, as a Christian name, it seems probable that the family of Marshall, in Oxfordshire, was originally allied to the Nottinghamshire family of the same name, from which there may have been a settlement in Oxfordshire, previously to the earliest date in the pedigree, which commences with those who were then residing at Little Tew.

Anne Hacker was the sister of Colonel Francis Hacker, the regicide, and was married to Rodolph Marshall at Wiggington (Wiggington Register of Marriages, 1645). Thomas Nicholas Perry Hacker, of Churchill, Oxfordshire, a descendant of a brother of Colonel Hacker, died in or about 1768. He devised his estates at Churchill and elsewhere to the family of Bulley of Sarsden, with remainder in default of male issue to Nicholas Marshall of Enstone, in either case on the condition of taking the name and arms of Hacker. The former devisees died without male heirs, and the eldest son of the above Nicholas Marshall succeeded to the property in or about 1818, and died unmarried in 1827. The Rev. Edward Marshall Hacker, his brother, who succeeded to the property upon his death, died and was buried at Iffley, Oxon., of which parish he was the Incumbent in 1839. The use of the name has not since been continued. A portion of the estates bequeathed by the above Thomas N. P. Hacker, at Ascott Doyley and Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxon., was devised by the Rev. E. M. Hacker to his daughter Mary Anne Marshall, now

resident at Iffley, who is the present owner. The remainder has been alienated.

The family of Hacker appears to have come from East Bridgford, in Nottinghamshire, where it is now represented by John Heathcote-Hacker, Esq., of Old Hall. (Burke's "Commoners," 1863; Hacker. Thorton's "Nottinghamshire;" East Bridgford.)

Thomas Marshall, of Little Tew, may be the Charity Commissioner of that name on the occasion mentioned in Wing's "Annals of North Aston," 1867, p. 25.

For the pedigree of the family of Coxwell see Burke, *ibid.*; Rogers-Coxwell.

For the pedigree of the family of Burton see Burton's "Leicestershire," Lynn, 1777, p. 161; early editions of Burke, *ibid.*; Burton; Bloxam's "Magdalen Register," p. 161.

For the pedigree of the family of Loggin see "Genealogy of the family of Cole," by James Edwin Cole, 1867, p. 21.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF KING EDWARD VI.

From the Augmentation Office, Roll.38, co. Oxford.

"Co. Oxon.

"The certyficat off Sr. John Williams, Knyght, John Doyly, and Edward Chamberleyn, Esquyeres, comysion'd, appoynted by the Kyng's Majesties comysion to them directed berynge date the vjth of Ffebruarye, in the ffyrst yere of the reigne of our Sov'aigne Lorde, by the grace of God, Edward the syxt, Kynge of Englonde, Ffraunce, and Ireland, defender of the fayth, and of the Church of Englonde, and also of Ireland, the supreme yede, of all Colledgs, Chauntres, ffree chapells,

Guilds, Brotherhoods, Stypendaryes, and many other lyke, whiche wer gyven unto the Kyng's Ma^{tie} by late Acte of Parliament holden at Westm. the fourth of [no date]."

The names of the p'ishes w ^t the nombre of Howse-lyng people.	The names of the chauntries, free-chapells, guilds, brotherhoods, fraternyties, and stipendryes, obitts, lampe lights, and other lyke, and where they be p'ishes or no.	The ffoun-dacons, usage necessary and dys-tinote from the p'ishes churches of ev'ry of them and the names of the ffounders of the said chauntries, &c.	The names of all the in-cumbents w ^t theyr agys, lyvyngs, and theyr p'omocome in other places.	The yerely value of all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the same app'teynge or belongyng to the saide p'mocone. The reprises clere re-mayne.	The stocks, goods, cat-talls, and ornaments to the same p'mocons belongyng with the number of plate and jewells weyng in ounces by estimacon.
51. The p'ishe of Enston wher are Hous-lyng people xl.	A light there.	Certeyn lands gyven towards the ffyndyn of a light w ⁱⁿ the said p'ishe church for ev' by whom unknowne.	Incombent none.	The value to all the lands to the same belongyng ys yerely.	Orna-ments, plate, jew-ells, and stock to the same belongyng. none.

WILLS.

Extracts from Wills^a proved in the Court of the Arch-deacon of Oxford, in the Custody of J. M. DAVENPORT, Esq.

"1531, Dec. 12th. Parnelle Wisedom, of Enstone, bequeaths to the vj. principal lights of Enstone Church to every of them ij. sheep. Item to the church his second pot. Item to the buildings of the steeple, xx^s."

^a These extracts were furnished by Mr. W. H. Turner, and are especially valuable for determining the exact date of the building of the tower, to which, as in progress, several bequests were made.

"1532, July 13. John Mason, of Enstone, bequeaths his body to be buried in the Church of Enstone. Towards the building of the toure of Enstone Church iij^s. iiij^d., also his wyll is vj. of his best wedders or ewes be given to the mayntenance of vj. principal lights of the said church.

"Witness, Master Christopher Perkins our Vicar."

"Circa 1536. William Slemaker bequeaths his body to be buried in the west part of the churchyard of St. Kenelm in Enston. Towards a high altar cloth ij^s. For an altar cloth of our Lady xvj^d. Item to every one of the six head lights of our church a bushel of barley. Item to the edyfying of the steeple x^s.

"Witness, Master John Cryste, Vicar."

"1545, June 28th. Nicholas Huchyns, of Enston, gives and bequeaths 6 dozen of bread to be given to poor people upon his burial day, and bequeaths ij. quartens of corne, that is to wit one of bread corn, and another of malt, to be given unto poor people at the month's end after his buryal.

"Witness, Sir W^m Gervys, Priest."

"1545, July 6th. Robert Symons, of Enston, bequeaths to the Church of Enston iij^s. iiij^d. Item unto a priest to sing a trentall ^b for his soul x^s sterling. Also to have at his burial iv. priests, or vj., if he may have them.

"Witness, Sir Wylliam, Curate of Enston."

^b Trentall, Lat., *Triginta, Trigintall, Tricesima*: "The Trentall is the same as the 'Month's Mind,' which is explained by Dr. Rock as signifying the constant prayer in behalf of a dead person during the whole month immediately following his funeral; but the service was more solemn upon the 3rd, the 7th, and the 30th days of this month, more especially the last day. [V. supr. the bequest of N. Huchyns.] See *The Church of our Fathers*, ii. 578, and also Martene *De Antiqq. Monach. Ritibus*, pp. 256, 259."—(*Chron. Monast. de Abingd.*, vol. ii. p. 470.)

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